

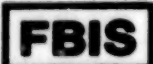
JPRS 84332

15 September 1983

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 457



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

15 September 1983

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 457

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

- RENMIN RIBAO Article on Begin's Resignation
(Chen Jichang; RENMIN RIBAO, 1 Sep 83)..... 1

- Middle East, Peace, Arab Rights Discussed
(Huang Hua Interview; AL-AHRAM, 14 Aug 83)..... 3

WESTERN EUROPE

- Journal Calls Western Europe's Position 'Fragile'
(Zhu Yiqing; GUOJI WENTI YANJIU, No 3, Jul 83)..... 7

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

- Shi Ping Interviewed on Question of Intellectuals
(Shi Ping Interview; SHEHUI KEXUE [SOCIAL SCIENCE],
No 4, 15 Apr 83)..... 13

- RENMIN RIBAO on Educating Young Peasants
(Wu Xiang; RENMIN RIBAO, 11 Aug 83)..... 22

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

- Conclusion of Guangdong First Family Planning Congress
(Guangdong Provincial Service, 13 Aug 83)..... 27

Liu Jie Speaks at Henan Education Conference (Henan Provincial Service, 8 Aug 83).....	28
SOUTHWEST REGION	
Chongqing City Holds Party Congress (Sichuan Provincial Service, 5 Aug 83).....	30
Xizang Resolution on Studying Deng's Works (Xizang Regional Service, 3 Aug 83).....	31
An Pingsheng Speaks at Rally of Pacesetters (Yunnan Provincial Service, 25 Jul 83).....	34
Sichuan Leaders Attend Army Day Forum 29 Jul (Sichuan Provincial Service, 30 Jul 83).....	35
NORTHEAST REGION	
Cultural Minister Attends Yanji Meeting (Jilin Provincial Service, 14 Aug 83).....	36
Li Lian Report at Heilongjiang Party Congress (HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, 31 Jul 83).....	37
Heilongjiang Discipline Inspection Work Report (HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, 1 Aug 83).....	68
Report on Liaoning Provincial Educational Work Conference (Liaoning Provincial Service, 13, 17 Aug 83).....	80
Conference Opens Conference Ends	
Briefs Jilin Delegation in DPRK	84
NORTHWEST REGION	
Gansu Provincial Women's Congress Ends 1 August (Gansu Provincial Service, 2 Aug 83).....	85
Ningxia: Hao Tingzao's Closing Speech at Party Congress (Hao Tingzao Speech; NINGXIA RIBAO, 23 Jul 83)....	86
Congress Hears Discipline Inspection Report (NINGXIA RIBAO, 19 Jul 83).....	89

Ningxia: CPC, Advisory, Inspection Groups' Namelists (NINGXIA RIBAO, 24 Jul 83).....	91
Xinjiang's Wang Enmao Praises Deng's Works (Xinjiang Regional Service, 31 Jul 83).....	92
Qinghai's Zhao Haifeng Attends Police Parade (Qinghai Provincial Service, 1 Aug 83).....	95
Zhao Haifeng Attends Summer Camp Opening (Qinghai Provincial Service, 2 Aug 83).....	96

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON BEGIN'S RESIGNATION

HK011258 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 83 p 6

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Chen Jichang [7115 4480 2490]: "Why Does Begin Want To Resign?"]

[Text] On 28 August, Israeli Prime Minister Begin announced at a cabinet meeting that he wanted to resign from his post of prime minister. This has caused alarm and confusion among Israel's political circles. Begin asserted that his resignation was for "personal reasons." However, the Israeli radio station has made a relatively frank revelation: "The puzzling political situation, the collapsing economic situation, and deep differences among cabinet ministers are reasons for Begin's resignation."

Since he took office in May 1977, Begin has pursued a foreign policy of undisguised aggression. While he has been in office, Israel has intensified its colonialist policy regarding the occupied Arab territories, completed its steps in annexing Syria's Golan Heights, staged an air raid against Iraq's nuclear installations, repeatedly invaded the southern part of Lebanon, and attacked the Palestinian guerrillas and refugee camps. In June of last year in particular, the Begin authorities staged a large-scale offensive against Lebanon and unreasonably occupied half of Lebanon. Also, in September of last year, the Begin authorities initiated the massacres in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps, which shocked the whole world. On 17 May this year, with the United States acting as a go-between, Lebanon and Israel signed an agreement on troop withdrawal. However, to date, the Begin authorities have refused to withdraw their troops and the Lebanese-Israeli agreement cannot be implemented.

Recently, the Begin authorities decided to "redeploy" their troops in Lebanon with a view to setting up a 40-square-kilometer "safety zone" and creating a situation in which a separatist regime is set up in Lebanon for a long time to come. The Begin authorities' policy of aggression and expansion has met with strong denunciation and opposition by the Lebanese people and the people of the whole world. It also has evoked strong opposition by the Israeli people. According to incomplete statistics, there have been over 3,000 casualties among the Israeli officers and soldiers on battlefields in Lebanon. With increasingly more frequent attacks by the Arab armed forces, casualties occur among the Israeli officers and soldiers almost

every day. Israeli newspapers bewail that Lebanon is "an erupting volcano" for the Israeli soldiers and "an abyss of tears" for their relatives. Since war broke out in Lebanon in particular, the Israeli people have held mammoth demonstrations on many occasions demanding the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and the resignation of the Begin administration. Public opinion in Israel has cried out in alarm that the war in Lebanon has placed Begin in a "tempestuous political storm of the Israeli people."

The economic crisis in Israel is another tough problem that Begin should wrestle with. The huge military expenditure in the war of aggression in Lebanon and the failure of economic policy have led Israel's economy to the path of bankruptcy. Economists of the country admit that "1982 was the worst year for Israel's economy, and such a situation is still aggravating. Economic recession and inflation, like a two-headed devil, are wandering in Israel." An economic report by the Israeli Government reads that its inflation rate in 1982 was 135.5 percent and the national economy stagnated. Since Begin assumed power, the total amount of Israel's external debt has doubled, ranking the country first in the world in terms of population size; deficits in trade have been increasingly piling up; and currency has been losing its value unceasingly, thus miring the country in great financial trouble. The deputy director of Israel's central bank points out: "The economy is now being propped up by means of debts. If foreign countries suspend their loans, Israel can hardly exist because this will strike a deadly blow to its economy."

Acute social contradictions is another reason that has made Begin come to grief. Struggles between labor and capital in Israel have been rising one after another and have been going on continually. As a result of the policy of racial discrimination pursued by the Begin authorities, violent conflicts between the Jews and the Arabs have been escalating. These acute social contradictions have aggravated the crisis within the ruling cliques. The scramble for power and profit between the ruling parties of the Likud and the opposition Labor Party has become more tense. Taking advantage of the predicament with which the Begin authorities are beset at home and abroad, the Labor Party has time and again tabled non-confidence motions against the Begin government this year. The Begin government is now under greater and greater challenge from the opposition party. The Likud itself is also muttering growing discontent against Begin for his questionable internal and external policies. Not long ago, when arguing the question of establishing an investigation committee for the war in Lebanon and discussing Israel's financial budget for 1984, fierce wrangling arose among cabinet ministers and among different parties of the Likud. Some parties threatened to withdraw from the coalition government. This shows that dissension and discord within the Likud are active.

Under such circumstances, Begin had to admit: "He [as published] is unable to exercise his functions and powers as a responsible person should do." Begin's request for resignation cannot but prove that the unpopular internal and external policies followed by the Israeli Government have failed and that this is the inevitable outcome of Begin's perverse acts.

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

MIDDLE EAST, PEACE, ARAB RIGHTS DISCUSSED

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 14 Aug 83 p 5

[Interview with Huang Hua, Vice Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the National People's Congress by Inji Rushdi; in Beijing: "Huang Hua Tells AL-AHRAM, 'In the Middle East We Support Peace and Arab Rights' "]

[Text] The truth about China's positions on the international scene on normalization of relations with the Soviets, development of relations with the United States and an understanding with Japan.

I knew him when he was China's ambassador to Egypt from 1966 to 1969. Then he went back to his country and was appointed minister of foreign affairs. Then he was appointed deputy prime minister and then vice chairman of the Permanent Committee in the National People's Congress. This is the committee that is charged with monitoring the government's execution of laws issued by China's parliament. The committee is also charged with the task of strengthening relations between the executive and legislative branches of government.

My meeting with Huang Hua took place in the beautiful reception room in the large building that houses the People's Congress.

Although he was intent on talking in Chinese, Huang Hua did in some instances correct the English translation that was provided by the interpreter. He did so with the subtlety of a discreet diplomat, politician and ideologue.

Although he is over 70 years old, Huang Hua is like an old warrior or an old veteran: he is still working and he is still active. There is a problem in China that the Chinese were able to solve in a very intelligent manner. In order to give young people as well as people in all kinds of second and third grade management positions an opportunity, the Chinese decided that there be an age for retirement when an individual would leave his work to another. At the same time the Chinese were judicious in holding on to the expertise and the valuable old experiences of those who had shouldered the responsibility of liberating and building China. In order not to waste these energies, they set up for the retirees advisory committees, legislative positions and positions in the press to put the energies of those old veterans to full use by all means and methods.

The meeting with Huang Hua was a lengthy one, and the conversation was

unequivocal and light-hearted. Huang Hua defined the features of China's foreign policy and its numerous interrelated relations. Of course, foremost attention was given to China's relations with Egypt.

The aged politician had this to say about Egypt and China: "Egypt and China are ancient and old countries that are still influential on the international scene. Past experience between the two countries indicates that cooperation for 30 years has been positive even though there were periods when relations were cool and other periods when they were strong. However, the final outcome affirms that the relationship between our two countries is one of resistance, development and assistance. On the international scene, most of our positions were close because we follow a common policy of struggle.

"Perhaps the most eloquent example of that is our stance on Israel. We support the Palestinian people; we support the Palestinians regaining their territory; and we support their return to their homeland and their right to have an independent state.

"As far as China is concerned, Egypt's important role is undeniable in supporting China's efforts to gain her legitimate place in the Security Council and become a member of the United Nations Organization.

"Chou en Lai had visited Egypt often. He had a special relationship with Jamal 'Abd-al-Nasir since [their meeting in] Bandung. Cooperation between our countries began then. This cooperation manifested itself in the successful visit that President Husni Mubarak made recently to China. This was preceded by other successful visits he made when he was vice president.

"We hope that cultural relations between our two countries will develop [further] in the context of the effort to build our two countries. We hope we will work together and help each other against domination and control and for peace. On the international scene we will continue our excellent [efforts for] constructive cooperation."

After a brief pause Huang Hua went on to add, "Today we are worried about conditions in the Middle East, which is the most explosive area in the world, even though there are other explosive areas in the world.

"In the past Israel's expansion was tragic. Its continued expansion [today] is causing tension and instability. Israel's position is unreasonable because it threatens peace and stability in the world. In my opinion the roots of that situation go back to the competition between the superpowers over this region.

"The international community has to look into this problem in an international context. Before that, however, Arab nations have to unite and Palestinian forces have to unite. This is the basis for ending the state of instability in the region.

"We are also worried about the situation in Lebanon, which is still unstable, and we are also worried about the internal situation in the PLO and the armed struggle within the organization.

"We hope our Arab friends will bring an end to the situation in the Middle East

and will force Israel to withdraw from Lebanon and respect the stability and unity of Lebanon.

"I think that the struggle of the Palestinian people for the liberation of their country is a long and complicated struggle, and I agree that the basis for a solution lies in unity among the Arabs.

"Despite our worries, however, we must not lose confidence in an ultimate solution. At any rate the competition between the superpowers and Israel's expansion are affecting the sovereignty of the Arabs, and that includes Palestinians. Arabs and Palestinians are working for the same common goal. They are headed toward the same future in a confrontation with the same enemy."

The Chinese people will continue their vigorous support for the Arab and Palestinian peoples. When one is in Beijing in the company of a Chinese official, who is responsible for China's foreign and domestic policies, one cannot ignore the matter of China's relations with the Soviet Union.

When I brought up the subject, Huang Hua thought for a moment and then said, "The relationship with the Soviets may be summarized as follows:

"Meetings between us have been resumed. At first there was a meeting for deputy foreign ministers. That was a quiet meeting, but the normalization that was required was not achieved. There are basic differences between us that require further discussions so that the road ahead can be examined.

"Both sides have agreed that the meetings should be resumed during the second half of this year. The Chinese side thinks that normalization of relations with the Soviets requires that the Soviets try to remove the obstacles that are impeding normalization, such as the situation in Vietnam, Kampuchea and Afghanistan and the war on the Sino-Mongolian borders. All this is threatening China's security and stability in the region. We hope the Soviets will try to remove these obstacles to normalization which still exist. Since 1949 the relationship between us and the Soviet Union has been based on five principles that have not changed. They are: respect for sovereignty, respect for territory, non-intervention, non-aggression, and equality and peaceful coexistence."

After a moment of silence, Huang Hua added, "Relations with the Soviet Union may be normalized, but they cannot ever go back to what they were in the fifties.

"At the present time the two countries have a limited cultural and commercial exchange [program]. That exchange [program] may be developed, but unless obstacles to normalization are removed, it will be impossible to imagine the existence of a normal relationship of any significance between the two countries. No matter what the relationship is between the rulers, the Chinese people like the Soviet people, and they will continue to adopt a friendly stance toward the Soviets."

It is self-evident that talking about relations with the United States would follow a discussion of Sino-Soviet relations. China is the third and the most recent superpower, and it is almost the primary stabilizing factor between the two superpowers.

Huang Hua said, "Diplomatic relations were established with the United States in 1978. Ever since then economic and cultural relations have developed, and this strengthens peace and stability. We attach a great deal of importance to our relations with the United States, but Taiwan has always been an obstacle to those relations. The problem is that it was the United States that violated the agreement we made when we exchanged diplomatic relations. We agreed that the People's Republic was the only representative of the Chinese people and that Taiwan was part of Chinese territory. It seems there is a tendency in the United States that is interested in keeping Taiwan an independent unit. However, unless the problem of this island is solved, our relations with the United States will remain limited, and there will be differences over this relationship.

"The Chinese people are determined to be united with Taiwan. No power will stand in our way. In the near future we will exchange visits with Washington: the U.S. secretary of defense will visit China, and our minister of foreign affairs will visit the United States. It is certain that Taiwan will be one of the main subjects of discussion."

Relations with Japan would be the third obvious subject to be raised in any political interview with a Chinese official.

Huang Hua said, "A small number of Japanese support a militaristic spirit, and politicians in Japan must realize that fact. Japan admitted that its war against China in 1937 was a war of aggression against the territory and people of China. We hope the Chinese and Japanese people will be vigilant regarding the return of a spirit of militarism in Japan.

"But let me add that the relationship between our peoples has been a good relationship, particularly since World War II. We are always advocating the continuation of this good relationship."

Since China considers itself in fact part of the Third World, I had to ask Huang Hua about China's position toward national liberation movements in the Third World.

Huang Hua said, "Ever since its establishment the Republic of China has refused to yield to or depend on any foreign power. China is a developing socialist country; it is one of the countries of the Third World. It attaches considerable importance to the development of its relations with Third World countries.

"Despite its economic successes China is still a poor country. It is 106th in the world as far as average per capita income is concerned.

"In the past we did what we could do within our means to help liberation movements. China cannot meet all the needs of these national liberation movements; it can only act within its means. But in the future, as we develop and make progress, we will be able to increase our assistance to liberation movements and to the Third World."

I told him as I bid him farewell that he who drinks the water of the Nile will return to it once again. He said, "Egypt is one of the countries I will visit the first chance I get." I told him, "God willing."

He smiled and said in Arabic, "Yes, Insha' Allah" [God willing]!

WESTERN EUROPE

JOURNAL CALLS WESTERN EUROPE'S POSITION 'FRAGILE'

HK191312 Beijing GUOJI WENTI YANJIU in Chinese No 3, Jul 83 pp 37-39, 49

[Article by Zhu Yiqing: "Fragile Position of Western Europe as Reflected in the Recent West German Election"]

[Text] West Germany held its 10th Bundestag election on 6 March this year. In the general election, various political forces in West Germany entered into fierce rivalry and the world at large also followed it with extraordinary interest. The two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, vied with each other for interference and the major West European allies of West Germany also overtly or covertly exerted their influence. For a time, the situations in West Germany and Western Europe were quite turbulent. The result of the election showed that the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU) won and the Free Democratic Party (FDP) maintained its position as the third largest party in the Bundestag. The two parties formed a coalition government with Helmut Kohl as the chancellor. Highly pleased at the result, the United States, France, and other Western countries showed their "relief" clearly in their utterances and manners. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, could not but comply with reality by shifting its position from supporting Hans-Jochen Vogel, candidate of the SDP, to winning over Helmut Kohl, chancellor-elect of the CDU/CSU. At present, the noisy situation and tense atmosphere caused by the West German election have subsided and eased up in both West Germany and Western Europe, but the situation in Western Europe has not become genuinely stable. On the contrary, the various circumstances before and after the West German election conspicuously show that Western Europe's position in the violently turbulent world is fairly fragile.

I

The current West German election was conducted in an extraordinary background. In September and October last year, following the economic recession for 2 years running, the contradiction on economic policy between the SDP and the FDP, which had jointly been in power in West Germany for 13 years, became more acute and came to the open, and this finally led to the disintegration of the coalition. At first, the FDP withdrew from the coalition government and then supported the CDU/CSU by raising a non-confidence motion on the chancellor of the SDP, Helmut Schmidt, in the Bundestag and forcing

the minority government of the SDP headed by Helmut Schmidt to collapse. Helmut Kohl, who was elected chancellor, announced that the Bundestag election would be held in March 1983. It was unprecedented in the history of the FRG that an opposition party successfully took advantage of a no-confidence motion on an incumbent chancellor to come into power in mid-term and announce an early general election. In the first 10 days of January, Soviet official circles broke protocol to honor Vogel, SDP candidate for the chancellorship. Yuriy Andropov also held talks with Vogel for more than 2 hours. In the last 10 days of January, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, French President Francois Mitterrand, and U.S. Vice President George Bush visited Bonn one after another. It was rarely seen in the election history of West European countries that the two superpowers and their allies should flagrantly interfere in the election campaign of West Germany. This showed that the complicated contradictions in West Germany were unprecedentedly acute and that the West German political situation directly affected the situation in Europe as a whole and even the strategic pattern of the East and West.

Like other general elections in many Western countries, the economic issue was the primary issue in the West German election campaign and, in a certain sense, the key to determining the election outcome. West Germany's economy before the general election had shown an upturn after more than 2 years of recession, but the financial and economic situation was still very grim. The two big problems confronted by the West German economy were heavy debt and serious unemployment. By the end of 1982, the total debt of West Germany had run to DM600 billion over the years; by February 1983, the unemployment figure in West Germany had reached 2.54 million (an unemployment rate of 10.2 percent), topping the highest previous record. Under these circumstances, contention for seats in the Bundestag inevitably mingled with the debate on different economic policies. The SDP, headed by Vogel, advocated an economic expansion policy by "maintaining social welfare and expanding national debt." The CDU/CSU, headed by Kohl, however, adhered to an economic contraction policy of "stimulating private investment, ensuring employment, cutting down welfare, and restructuring state finance." There was a heated debate between the two parties. They exposed each other's past misdeeds in a vigorous attempt to fix the responsibility for the serious economic situation in West Germany on other party. In the course of the debate, the monopoly financial groups inside and outside West Germany obviously supported the economic stand of Helmut Kohl. This played quite a big role in the victory of the CDU/CSU in the election. Some capitalists in West Germany openly threatened to go on "investment strike" if the SDP should come to power and to dismiss workers voting for the SDP.

At present, major West European countries, such as Britain and France, are adopting economic contraction policies which are close to the economic stand of Helmut Kohl. The renewal of the West German economy, which has always been called the "locomotive of Europe's economy" would help bring along the economic recovery of Western Europe and strengthen Western Europe's competitiveness in the world. This is an important factor which prompted Britain, France, Italy, and other countries to support Kohl in coming to power.

Another outstanding issue in the election campaign was the issue of Europe's medium-range missiles. The contention between the two hegemonist powers is in Europe but the focal point in the current contention between the two countries is the medium-range missile issue. Due to the fact that West Germany occupies a very important strategic position and that it is a major country scheduled to deploy modern U.S. medium-range missiles by the end of this year in accordance with the "dual resolution" reached at the end of 1979. The West German attitude toward the deployment of modern medium-range missiles would directly affect the stand of the other four NATO countries scheduled for the deployment. It also has a direct bearing on the entire defense strategy of NATO and the West. At the same time, this issue is also extremely important to the security and the strategic plan of the Soviet Union. That a hot debate was conducted around this issue in the West German election campaign was precisely an inevitable reflection of the contention between the United States and the Soviet Union in Europe. The CDU/CSU, represented by Kohl, stressed the importance of the allied relationship between West Germany and the United States; supported the so-called dual "zero option" proposal of the United States that if the Soviet Union dismantles its SS-20 missiles, the West will not deploy its Pershing II and cruise missiles; and repeatedly asserted that if the U.S.-Soviet talks on medium-range missiles in Geneva fail, it will deploy the U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Germany as scheduled. This position helped the West to maintain its stand in the face of the "peace offensive" launched by the new Soviet leadership and it received the appreciation of the United States and other West European countries. Contrary to this, the SDP, represented by Vogel, energetically stressed "German's interests." In order to cater to the left wing forces, the peace movement, and the pacifist idea in the country, it retreated from Helmut Schmidt's original position and refrained from discussing the implementation of the NATO's dual resolution, asserting that the objective of the SDP was to ask the Soviet Union to reduce substantially its medium-range missiles so that the deployment of missiles by the West "becomes a superfluous thing." He also said that if he should win in the general election, he "would not automatically deploy modern U.S. medium-range missiles in West Germany." This attitude by the SDP candidate for the chancellorship brought about the great uneasiness of the Western alliance. They were afraid that if the SDP should come to power, it would possibly reject or postpone the deployment of modern medium-range missiles, causing it to be "disjointed" with the United States, to draw closer to the Soviet Union, and to achieve "neutrality" at last.

Whether on the economic or missile issues, the debate exceeded the scope of West Germany. It had a bearing on whether or not West Germany would coordinate its economic and defense policies with other West European allies and was closely bound up with the future of the Western alliance. Situated in the forward position in the borders between East and West, West Germany is a major country of NATO and the EEC. It has considerable military and economic strength. Changes in West Germany would directly affect the pattern of Europe formed after the war. At present, there are numerous contradictions within the Western alliance, but their interdependent relationship cannot stand West Germany's disengagement from the Western path in its

domestic and foreign policies. This penetratingly reflects the fragile position of Western Europe.

II

The result of the general election in West Germany also shows that in the background of fierce contention between the United States and the Soviet Union and the turbulent situation in Europe, the internal forces of various West European countries are being regrouped and the intermediate forces play a decisive role in the political situation of various West European countries.

Since World War II, following the speedy development of economy, science, and technology in various West European countries and the prevalence of social welfarism, great changes have taken place in the social and class structure of West European countries and the intermediate stratum has greatly inflated. The intermediate stratum is primarily composed of the new and old middle bourgeoisie. The "new middle bourgeoisie" is different from the old one which is primarily composed of small and intermediate entrepreneurs in that it is composed of government officials, senior staff members in charge of planning and supervision in industrial and commercial enterprises, and professionals (including doctors, solicitors, reporters, and so on). The number of the new and old middle bourgeoisie accounts for more than one-third of the total employment population in various countries. These people enjoy excellent material benefits and relatively high social status. Although they have a desire for reform, they display a psychology of "seeking stability and fearing turmoil." They neither approve the conservative line of the right wing nor the radical stand of the left wing but are inclined to the middle-of-the-road line which maintains relative stability in both domestic and foreign policies. They have played, and are playing, a bigger role in the economy and politics of Western Europe. It can be said that this is an important social and political phenomenon that has emerged in Western Europe in recent years.

The general election and the forming of government after the election show that the right wing stand of the conservatives (represented by Franz-Josef Strauss) does not enjoy popular support; that the influence of the radical policies represented by the left wing of the SDP and by the Green Party is also quite limited; and that it is not quite accidental that the center-right forces represented by the CDU headed by Helmut Kohl and by the FDP headed by Hans-Dietrich Gensher won a relatively big support from the electorate in the general election. The situation characterized by the middle forces controlling and deciding the political situation is fairly widespread on the West European mainland. According to a French newspaper, an important factor contributing to Mitterrand's coming to power in 1981 was the support of the intermediate forces and, in the French presidential election in 1986, both the left wing and the right wing should win over the support of the middle bourgeoisie. Moreover, it was revealed by a French newspaper that the fact that President Mitterrand readjusted the French economic policy from the summer of last year by gradually shifting from the original principle of persistently expanding the economy to one of contraction was due to a check by the intermediate forces.

The rise of the intermediate forces and the greater role they have played in politics have the above-mentioned historical background. They are also determined by the actual internal and external conditions in Western Europe. Judging from the West European internal conditions, the current economy in Western Europe is still in a serious slump and it is difficult to improve the economy fundamentally in a short time. With the great disparity in the economic strength of various countries, the different economic measures, and the fierce market competition, there are numerous contradictions among them. However, they are also attached to one another in going through thick and thin and must constantly coordinate their action through consultation in coping with the fierce competition on the international scale. They do not permit great changes in the domestic and foreign policies of various countries. Internationally, being forced to seek survival in the contention between the United States and the Soviet Union, Western Europe has little room for maneuver. Although it has a strong desire to stay away from the contention between the two hegemonist powers, they cannot undertake the enormous risk possibly brought about by a complete change in the existing pattern of the East and West. Therefore, on the precondition of maintaining the existing pattern, it can only readjust its policy toward the United States and the Soviet Union from time to time in order to safeguard its immediate interests. The so-called middle-of-the-road line cannot fundamentally solve the difficulties confronting Western Europe, but it is unable to find a better substitute. Fundamentally speaking, the fragile position of Western Europe has been determined by its delicate internal and external situations.

III

After the West German election, the ruling coalition between the CDU/CSU, headed by Helmut Kohl, and the FDP enjoyed an overwhelming majority in the Bundestag. The West German economy has again picked up in the past few months. All this helps to ensure the relative stability of the West German situation for a certain period of time. The stable political situation in West Germany and its economic upturn also constitute a favorable factor to the development of the West European situation. However, the West German economy has not escaped stagflation, the reform of its economic structure still has a long way to go, and the serious unemployment problem is hard to solve. Under the influence of the economic crisis, the sharp class and social contradictions and the complex party struggle in the country are still factors in the potential turbulent situation in West Germany. The current stability can only be superficial and this cannot but have some effect on the situation in Western Europe.

The contention between the two superpowers over the medium-range missiles in Europe has become more acute. The contradiction between Western Europe and the two hegemonist powers also continues to intensify. The United States has expressed its readiness to refrain from adhering to the "zero option." Under these circumstances, the Kohl government has adopted a dual position of promoting the progress of talks while making preparations for the deployment of new U.S. missiles in an attempt to pressure both the United States

and the Soviet Union into reaching an agreement on the medium-range missile issue by supporting the talks and to get the United States into contending with the Soviet Union by professing its readiness to deploy the missiles. The U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva are still at a deadlock. Both parties are waging fierce psychological warfare on the medium-range missile issue with a view to affect public opinion in Western Europe. As the date for the scheduled NATO deployment of the U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles is drawing near, it is also possible that the antiwar and antinuclear peace movement in various West European countries which oppose the deployment of modern U.S. medium-range missiles, will become more active and set off a bigger storm in autumn. The struggle waged by Western Europe, the United States, and the Soviet Union on the medium-range missile issue seems to intensify further. This is another factor which makes it impossible for the situation in Western Europe to become genuinely stable and which causes it to be still in great turmoil.

Confronted with its own economic difficulties and the fierce competition with the United States, Japan, and other countries in the field of world economy, Western Europe, in an effort to cope with the fierce contention between the United States and the Soviet Union in Europe, will inevitably continue to strengthen its unity and strive to "speak with one voice" in order to maintain its political and economic position and its unique role in the world. Recently, West European countries have, to some extent, drawn closer together in their economic policies, readjusted their monetary policies, and coordinated their defense policies (chiefly on the medium-range missile issue), thus reflecting their aspiration in this respect. At the same time, however, the basic contradictions between various West European countries on economic, monetary, and trade policies still exist. The competition between them and protectionism also tend to become more serious. Therefore, the course for West European unity can only be difficult, slow, and even tortuous.

To sum up, the situation in Western Europe is still turbulent and its prospects for development cannot be sanguine. Western Europe can only preserve its superficial and relative stability although, in fact, its international status is somewhat fragile.

CSO: 4005/1131

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SHI PING INTERVIEWED ON QUESTION OF INTELLECTUALS

Shanghai SHEHUI KEXUE [SOCIAL SCIENCES] in Chinese No 4, 15 Apr 83
pp 12-16

[Interview with Comrade Shi Ping [2457 1627] by unidentified reporter at Shi's house, date not given: "The Problem of Knowledge and Intellectuals"]

[Text] In his article, "On Historical Development and Role of Intellectuals" appearing in the 1982 No 1 issue of this periodical, Comrade Shi Ping made the following unqualified statements: "The emergence, development and dying out of intellectuals are governed by a historical process and a law of development unique to intellectuals, independent of man's will." Intellectuals shoulder a special task of carrying forward the development of science and culture; they are the cream of society making for progress." "As intellectuals develop, their position and role in history grow more prominent. This is a sure sign that society is moving forward." "We should not characterize indiscriminately the moving about of intellectuals as a sign of wavering." "It is incorrect to compare the relationship between the working class and the intellectuals to a relationship between the skin and the hair that grows on it." "It is wrong to say mental workers live off manual workers." The developments of the past year or more show that these statements are correct and sound. The question of intellectuals is being extensively discussed nowadays, so this reporter went recently to pay a visit to Comrade Shi Ping and sought his comments.

Theoretical Exploration Needed For A Practical Problem

Comrade Shi Ping received me in his home on a drizzly evening. When I asked him about his article "On the Historical Development and Role of Intellectuals", he smiled" "For being able to write this article, I really must 'thank' Lin Biao and Jiang Qing. By madly advocating the idea that more knowledge makes one more reactionary, and by brutally persecuting intellectuals, they forced me to take up the study of the subject of intellectuals. I was at that time laboring in the 'cadre school.' I found time to gather materials and discussed the subject with my fellow laborers.

"Our party has always thought highly of intellectuals. This is clearly stated in many of the historical documents of the party and in the early writings of Comrade Mao Zedong. In the 1950's when I was working at the Peking Agricultural University, the teachers trade unions had already been set up in every university,

which shows that we had long ago recognized intellectuals as part of the proletariat. Later, however, things changed. The teachers trade unions were abolished, intellectuals were classified as members of the bourgeoisie, an alien class. Whenever a political movement was launched, intellectuals were the first to be attacked. By the time of the 'Cultural Revolution,' intellectuals were treated by Lin Biao and Jiang Qing as targets of the 'all-out dictatorship.' They were nicknamed the 'stinking number nine'. In all the years since I joined the student movement, I have studied, worked and fought side by side with intellectuals. I know very well that most of the intellectuals love their motherland, love truth, cherish science and support the revolution. They have a sharp observation and a strong sense of justice. They have great fortitude and a high spirit of self-sacrifice. Didn't Comrade Mao Zedong say that Lu Xun had the hardest bone? Didn't he also call on people to write 'A Praise to Wen Yiduo [5113 0001 1122]' and 'A Praise to Zhu Ziqing [4281 5261 3237]'? Lu Xun, Wen Yiduo and Zhu Ziqing were all intellectuals. How can these people be called 'stinking'? Before liberation, I had made the acquaintance of Comrades Zou Taofen [6760 7290 1164] and Fan Changjiang [5400 7022 3068]. In them I saw the noble qualities of the intellectual. Since liberation, I have been working in universities most of the time and have seen that intellectuals as a whole have followed the party and made contributions in their work. So how can they all be labeled as 'stinking number nine'? The more Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their band slandered intellectuals as 'stinking,' the more I felt that intellectuals are precious. If intellectuals were already so 'stinking,' why did Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company still find it necessary to criticize and repudiate them? However, one must still carry out thorough studies to be able to explain, from a theoretical standpoint, the nature, characteristics, position and role of the intellectuals. That's why I decided to take up the study of the intellectuals."

[Question] So your studies of the intellectuals had started during the ten-year upheaval?

[Answer] Yes, from thinking about the outline to finishing the first draft, I worked on the article 'On the Historical Development and Role of Intellectuals' for more than a decade, off and on. Instead of spending more time to improve on the article once I finished it, I decided to have it published so that others might join the discussion with their valuable response.

As you well know, in 1981 the leading comrades in the Central Committee called for overcoming the laxity and weakness in ideological leadership. It was a correct and necessary decision. Some comrades, however, had all along thought ideological freedom had gone overboard since the Third Plenum of the Central Committee and that the intellectuals had become cocky again. So as soon as they got wind of the decision to criticize bourgeois liberal tendencies, they responded by overdoing the criticism of the problems existing in the fields of ideology, theory, art and literature. This is one type of reaction.

Another type of reaction is this: Some comrades had suffered humiliation through many political campaigns in the past and were fearful of going through another such experience. When they heard of the criticism of bourgeois liberal tendencies, they thought another 'antirightist movement' was coming. They were

scared and worried. To avoid the risks of research into present-day issues, many people working in the theoretical field busied themselves with researches on ancient history and foreign countries. The whole field of theoretical research was plunged into a state of demoralization. Some comrades advised me to put aside that article for a while because publishing it might entail risks. Other comrades advised me to reconsider the article because they disagreed with my view that intellectuals were the cream of society making for progress and that some long-held views from the opposite camp should be criticized. I thought it over and over again. It was clear that there were still many obstacles to the implementation of the party's policies regarding intellectuals. I felt it all the more necessary to study the question of intellectuals more deeply from a theoretical standpoint.

Intellectuals Are the Vanguard of the Times

To correct the erroneous views regarding intellectuals, a few articles alone will, of course, not suffice. Some comrades were not only opposed to newspaper and magazine articles on this subject, they even resented the party central committee's directives concerning the implementation of the party's policies regarding intellectuals. Intellectuals are a part of the proletariat; what we are doing now is but to restore the judgment of the early postliberation period. But even changing a term took time. As you know, Comrade Deng Xiaoping reaffirmed at the National Science Congress in 1978 that most intellectuals have already become a part of the proletariat. Since its Third Plenum, the Central Committee has also clearly stated that intellectuals are a part of the proletariat. But even after that there was a period in which intellectuals were regarded only as a part of the laboring people, i.e., a part of both the proletariat and the peasants. Only recently was the confusion on the class nature of intellectuals clarified and resolved. In his speech at the ceremonies marking the centennial of Marx's death, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "It can be categorically affirmed that from the way they make their living and the people they serve, China's intellectuals as a whole have already become a part of the proletariat." Today, reforms have brought back the gentle breezes of spring. Peasants now welcome intellectuals with scientific and cultural knowledge as "living gods of wealth." Leading cadres call their lists of experts "Registers of the Gods of Wealth." Clearly, spring and bright sunshine have returned to the intellectuals. But just as there is still a chill in the air in early spring, there are still people who would like to blow cold wind over the intellectuals. In the past, when it was asserted that the more books one read the more stupid one became, these people would pride themselves for being uneducated and uncouth. When it was asserted that for the unprofessional to lead the professional was a universal law, these people would feel content to remain unprofessional and would shun knowledge and specialization with the excuse that they preferred revolutionizing themselves. What they meant by revolutionizing was simply carrying class struggle to the extreme. Now, after the Central Committee of the party has set things right in the guiding ideology of the party, stressing the importance of intellectuals, these same people would complain that "number nine has risen to the sky and number one has been brushed aside" and "fighting many years of revolutionary wars is no match for working as a research assistant." From the newspapers we can see that even today there are many departments and organizations where intellectuals are still

being ignored and discriminated against, their talents going to waste. So we must continue to criticize the serious consequences of the "Left" mistake that has lasted for so long on the question of intellectuals."

[Question] Please elaborate on the serious consequences of this "Left" error.

[Answer] Recently Comrade Hu Yaobang has treated the subject very thoroughly and comprehensively. The grave consequences of this "Left" mistake are still found in the minds and views of people, and in many political, economic and organizational measures. I think we should first of all clear our mind of the "Left" influence and set right our thinking on this question. Only then will we be able to clear away the "Left" influence from public opinion and from various political, economic and organizational measures. I think we should first of all clear our mind of the "Left" influence and set right our thinking on this question. Only then will we be able to clear away the "Left" influence from public opinion and from various political, economic and organizational measures. And to set right our thinking on this subject, we must analyze the problem more thoroughly from the theoretical standpoint.

Some comrades viewed the relationship between the proletariat and the intellectuals, under socialist conditions, as one between the skin and the hair that grows on it. This is to set the proletariat and the intellectuals apart, pitting one against the other, and pushing intellectuals to the side of the bourgeoisie. In a socialist system, intellectuals differ from workers and peasants only in the way they labor. In terms of the ownership of the means of production, i.e., in terms of their class nature, they are not a class or a stratum outside the workers and peasants. Intellectuals, together with workers and peasants, form three basic social forces that must be relied upon to carry out socialist construction. Comparing intellectuals to "hair" that must grow on the "skin" of the proletariat is entirely wrong.

It used to be said that intellectuals must be fed by workers and peasants. This does not hold water either. Intellectuals are workers engaged in mental labor. Like workers and peasants who are engaged in manual labor, intellectuals create wealth for the society. Although some intellectuals create only spiritual wealth, it can be converted to material wealth. Take, for example, the case of the hybrid-rice researcher, Yuan Longping [5913 7127 1627]. Because of his research breakthrough, China's grain production has been increased by more than 16.5 million tons. Do intellectuals like him need to be fed by workers and peasants? On the contrary, the increased production of 16.5 million tons of grain made possible by his research can feed a great many people.

It used to be argued that intellectuals tend to waver, that their attitude becomes ambiguous as soon as a political storm shapes up. This is an exaggeration. So far as individuals are concerned, intellectuals certainly may waver, but so may workers and peasants. Xiang Zhongfa [0686 1813 4009], who succeeded Chen Duxiu [7115 3747 4423] as secretary of the party Central Committee, came from a working class family, but he betrayed the revolution soon after he was arrested by the enemy. Should we write off the firmness of the proletariat simply because some individuals of that class have turned traitor? We should always look at things in terms of their essence, their mainstream. I think

intellectuals as a whole also have firmness of stand. Intellectuals are the vanguard of the times. At critical junctures in history, they have always been the first to feel the pulse of the times, the first to make impassioned pleas and dedicated efforts for reform. From Qu Yuan [1448 0626] to Tan Sitong [6223 0843 0681], there were numerous intellectuals in history who fought courageously for the salvation of the country. They defied the butcher's knife, remained faithful to their cause, and looked death calmly in the face. In ancient China, scholars had a proud tradition of accepting death rather than submitting to humiliation. Comrade Xia Mingham [1115 1494 5060] wrote a poem in prison which ranks as a poetic masterpiece through the ages: "Armed with the weapon of truth I fear not the guillotine. Though I die, others will carry on." In Hungary, Petofi Sandor wrote this famous poem: "Life is precious and love is even more so, but for the sake of freedom, I will gladly give up both." There are numerous such heroic and moving deeds by intellectuals that we can write about.

There is a common saying that boldness of action stems from high achievements. These intellectuals were not afraid of death because they had high achievements in science and culture, making them the backbone of the country and cream of society. During the while terror of the Kuomintang reactionary rule, Lu Xun, "fierce-browed, coolly defied a thousand pointing fingers," and Wen Yiduo "smote the table and rose to his feet," because they had vision, they knew the reactionaries were inwardly weak although they appeared outwardly strong, and they had faith in the enormous strength of the people. During the heyday of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, Zhang Zhixin [1728 1807 2450], Wang Shenyong [3769 3947 6788] and other comrades dared to confront these colossal monsters and would rather die than submit to them, because they were armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, because they had political, economic and historical knowledge which assured them that truth would triumph over evil.

[Editor's Note: Wang Shenyong, a student at the East China Normal University, was put into prison because he criticized Lin Biao and Jiang Qing. He died in Shanghai on a false charge during the period of the wrong "two whatever" policy after the fall of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique. Then Comrade Chen Guodong [7115 0948 1767] took over in Shanghai. Working on making up the "three deficiencies" in Shanghai, he personally reviewed Wang's case and overturned the false charge against him.]

Wang Shenyong was a student of rare talent. He first majored in natural science. Outraged by the perverse acts of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, he turned to the study of Marxism-Leninism. With that as a weapon, he made sharp criticisms of the pseudosocialism of Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company. He also pointed out the mistakes Mao Zedong committed during his final years. In his last days, he used the opportunity of writing confessions to finish a 60,000-word statement in 5 days, without any reference material available, stating his views boldly and forcefully. Another eloquent proof of the courage and insight of intellectuals.

Continuing to Eradicate the "Left" Influence

[Question] What is the key to implementing the current policies regarding intellectuals?

[Answer] The key lies in removing the influence of the remnant of feudal thinking and small-producer mentality of certain cadres. For a long time, cadres have been accustomed to sitting secure in "iron chairs" and the people have been accustomed to holding on to "iron rice bowls" with everybody "eating from the same big pot of rice." It has become a well-established practice and some comrades have become completely insensitive to its flaws. But the spring breeze of reform has awakened the people's mind. Reforms inspire people and people thirst for reforms. Reform means destroying the old and establishing the new. Reform requires "guidance from experts equipped with various kinds of knowledge, know-how and experience." [Selected Works of Lenin, Vol 3, p 501]. Reform requires not only more revolutionary cadres, but younger, more knowledgeable and specialized cadres as well. Some of the unprofessional cadres, accustomed to sitting secure in "iron chairs," fall short of the requirements for building a socialist China with a high degree of culture and democracy, so they resist change. Some staff members and workers are also opposed to change. Long accustomed to handling simple and easy jobs they have misgivings about giving up their "iron rice bowls" and the system of "everybody eating from the same big pot of rice." There are still many shortcomings and flaws in the systems of personnel management, organization and wages with regard to intellectuals, so that they still do not enjoy as much respect from society as they should.

Some popular sayings are also wrong. Examples: "We conquered the country but the intellectuals are ruling it." "Number nine is up in the sky, number one is brushed aside." "The ninth route army has overwhelmed the eighth route army." First of all, calling intellectuals "number nine" reflects the thinking and language of Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company. The epithet represents a reactionary weapon used to subject intellectuals to an "all-out dictatorship." We should neither use this epithet ourselves, nor dismiss it with a laugh when we hear others say it. We should expose it for what it is and eradicate its pernicious influence. Secondly, we should realize that intellectuals also made a great contribution in the wars to liberate the country. Some gave their lives. Comrade Mao Zedong said: If our revolution is to triumph, we must rely on both the military corps and the cultural corps. Without the support of the cultural corps, the military corps will not be able to conquer the country. Furthermore, there is no hard and fast line between the cultural corps and the military corps. The military corps contains a cultural corps. In the People's Liberation Army, for example, there are many departments and units working in the propaganda, educational, cultural and medical fields. Many leaders heading military planning and combat commands are intellectuals. During the Liberation War, the chairman of the Central Military Committee was Mao Zedong, its vice chairman and commander-in-chief of staff was Zhou Enlai, and a third vice chairman and head of the General Political Department was Liu Shaoqi. Every one of them was an intellectual. In the cultural corps, there were many military people. When it was necessary, many intellectuals would arm themselves and fight the enemy at the front. In the Kuomintang-occupied

areas, those who worked underground not only supported the liberated areas with their propaganda and organizational efforts, they also worked to instigate rebellion within the enemy camp. And when conditions became ripe, they could also raise a force to go to war and set up a guerrilla base. Therefore, we must not exclude intellectuals from the liberators of the country. As for ruling the country, the idea is a reflection of the thinking of the peasants, not the thinking of the proletariat. For the proletariat, the historical task lies in thoroughly emancipating all mankind, not in ruling the country. We should continue our efforts, building our socialist motherland, on the one hand, and, on the other, supporting the revolutionary struggles of the proletariat and the oppressed nations and peoples of the world. And our ultimate task is to bring into being the communist society at a higher stage. We have set ourselves a noble task and we have a long way to go. The idea of ruling the country is all wrong.

Some comrades say: "Without engineers, production can go on as usual." This is too narrow a view. True, in the mode of manual operations, production could be increased without the help of intellectuals. It is also true that even with great advances in science and technology there is still need for manual labor, and no one should minimize the importance of manual labor. But we must realize clearly that with today's advances of science and technology, there is an increasingly pressing need for intellectuals. We will not have large increases in production with simple manual labor. Take for example the exploitation of oil. China used to be labeled abroad as an "oil-poor country." During the 3-year natural disasters in the early sixties, our buses were still carrying big bags of natural gas on their tops for lack of oil. It was the geomechanical theories of our famous geologist, Li Siguang [2621 0934 1342], that led to the discovery of one major oilfield after another in China, and made it possible for China to cast off the label of an "oil-poor country." What tremendous contributions have been made to the advance of production by our scientists and engineers!

Some comrades say: "Only the record of formal schooling counts now. Education without formal schooling doesn't count." But a record of formal schooling is recognized only for the scientific, cultural and technical achievement it represents. One who has no formal schooling but a lot of knowledge and skills gained through experience is just as good and just as much welcomed. There are many newspaper reports about self-taught youth becoming university teachers and research fellows. They can be found in all fields--in the liberal arts, sciences, industry, agriculture and medicine. Comrade Hu Yaobang puts it well: Socialist modernization cannot be achieved without culture; those who are under-educated must make up. Professionals can either be formally trained or self-taught.

Some comrades say: We are praising the intellectuals so high these days that we are advocating again the idea that "only scholars are noble, all other walks of life are lowly." This is a complete misunderstanding. In a socialist society, workers, peasants and intellectuals are all masters of the country and society. They differ in the way they work. There is a social division of labor, but no distinction as to who is noble and who is lowly. Our constitution has affirmed this. So there is no such thing as "only scholars are noble and

all other walks of life are lowly." Actually, it was the intellectuals who were often discriminated against during the long reign of the 'Left' deviation. They were not only politically attacked by the various 'Left' campaigns, they have also been discriminated against in salaries and benefits. Surveys show that the real income of middle-aged intellectuals is generally lower than that of middle-aged workers. In the past, mental labor was regarded as higher than manual labor. It has become the other way around now. The price of mental labor has become much lower than the value of manual labor. This runs counter to the principle of distribution according to work for socialism at the present stage. It is not conducive to the reproduction of the complex labor power of the intellectuals. It is no encouragement to the children of workers and peasants to learn science and culture and become intellectuals. We must change all this. We must make sure that intellectuals have the necessary facilities in work and appropriate standards of living. We must make sure that the children of workers and peasants love learning. We must make sure that intellectuals are highly respected by society.

Implementation of Policies Must Be Firm and Forceful

[Question] What should be done now to let the intellectuals fully play their useful role?

[Answer] The conflict between treasuring and denigrating intellectuals, between welcoming and excluding intellectuals, and between promoting and oppressing intellectuals has always existed in the past and will remain for a long time in the future. We will be able to resolve this conflict completely only when our productive forces have reached a great height and the workers and peasants have all become highly educated. We have started to give more weight to intellectuals. We have made a good start. But to implement the party's policies concerning intellectuals and implement them thoroughly and comprehensively, we still have much work to do, and sometimes we may even have to wage a few struggles.

Intellectuals didn't exist from time immemorial and will not exist forever. They are governed by a historical process of their own and by their own law of birth, growth and withering. Intellectuals emerged with the growth of production and the appearance of the social division of labor. Their task is to carry forward science and culture, to advance civilization materially and spiritually.

Lenin pointed out: "Intellectuals are called intellectuals because they are the ones who most consciously, most thoroughly and most accurately reflect and express the development of the class interests and political factions of the whole society." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol 7, p 30). Marx pointed out: "Millstones produced a society headed by feudal lords; the steam engine produced a society headed by industrial capitalists." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol 1, p 108). This means that the development of the forces of production is sure to bring about social change. The feudal rulers regarded progressive thoughts as heresies, and progressive science as fallacies. So they had to exclude and suppress progressive intellectuals. When the bourgeois revolution arose and capitalism grew in Europe, Bacon was the first to bring forth a materialist philosophy to counter the idealist philosophy. His slogan

"Knowledge is strength" played a great role. Inevitably he was persecuted by the feudal rulers and the churches as a heretic having committed blasphemy against God. The scientist Bruno was burned at the stake. Galileo's condemnation as a heretic lasted for 300 years. Throughout the history of society and the advance of science and culture, the conflict between the new and the old was inevitable. Whatever persecution and setback they suffered, the progressive thoughts and science and culture that represented the new emerging forces always won out in the end. This is an objective law independent of man's will.

Since the Third Plenum of the Central Committee, China has entered a new historical period marked by a great transition from chaos to order, from poverty to affluence. The recent 12th Party Congress has adopted a great program of all-out construction and socialist modernization. We need to train, promote and use large numbers of people with all kinds of skills. We need to pay even more attention to discovering and using the talent of intellectuals who are already there. And this is something which comrades under the influence of the remnant of feudalistic thought and small-producer mentality cannot understand. It is not surprising that the implementation of policies regarding intellectuals may sometimes require waging struggles. But so long as we do a good job of our ideological work and take forceful and effective measures, the task can be gradually achieved. A society under the leadership of a Communist Party armed with Marxist theories will be able to resolve the contradiction between small-scale feudal production and large-scale scientific production faster than the bourgeoisie can, based as it is on class exploitation and oppression. And this is already borne out by fact. At present, we should first of all trust the intellectuals politically, truly regarding them as a force to be relied on. Then, organizationally, we should make proper arrangements for making the fullest use of their talents. When work requires it, we should make exceptions to rules and regulations to promote politically and professionally qualified intellectuals to higher positions of responsibility, including positions of leadership. Third, we should gradually improve their working conditions and living standards, making it possible for thousands of living Jiang Zhuying's [5592 4639 5391] and Luo Jianfu's [5012 0256 1133] to devote their great energies to the cause of socialist modernization.

I think it is also necessary to remind intellectuals of this: Comrade Mao Zedong has said, while working to transform the world, one should also transform oneself. This is very important. Generally speaking, intellectuals have shortcomings and weaknesses characteristic of intellectuals. The building of China's material and spiritual civilization is forging ahead now. Only by constantly transforming themselves, perfecting themselves, and uniting more closely with the workers and peasants could the intellectuals play a greater role in construction.

[Interviewer] Comrade Shih Ping told me that he planned to go on with his research on the intellectuals and to write another article to be entitled "Knowledge Is Strength." At parting, I shook his hand and wished his new article would appear soon.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO ON EDUCATING YOUNG PEASANTS

HK151005 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 83 p 5

[Article by Wu Xiang [0702 6272]: "Our Hope Is Placed on the Younger Generation-- Another Discourse on Knowing the Peasants and Educating Them"]

[Text] [Abstract] Young peasants who were born and grew up after the founding of New China have become the main body of China's peasantry. As compared with middle-aged and elderly peasants, they have two prominent strong points:

1) They are better educated, take an active part in social activities, have broad vision and keen thinking, and are able to understand complicated political and social issues, so they are ready to accept new things. 2) They have little conservative ideology and dare to think, to say, and to do. They have an aggressive spirit and are not content with things as they are. However, they also have some obvious shortcomings: 1) They have no experience of life in the old society and cannot make comparisons between the new society and the old society, so they do not have deep feelings toward the party and do not deeply understand the superiority of the socialist system. 2) They do not have a good sense of responsibility as masters and the spirit of bearing hardships and standing hard work as elderly peasants, so they tend to be preoccupied with pleasure-seeking rather than being concerned about their duties. 3) Their moral standards and sense of right and wrong are poorer than those of peasants of the older generation.

The important task of realizing agricultural modernization has fallen to young peasants as a historical necessity. So, it is necessary to fully realize the historical status and role of young peasants, to conduct communist ideological education among them in connection with education in patriotism, collectivism, and socialism, to help them carry forward their strong points and overcome their shortcomings, to enlighten them on conscientiously linking their fate with the destiny of our great motherland, and to encourage them to dedicate their youth to the cause of agricultural modernization. [End abstract]

Young peasants who were born and grew up after the founding of New China have become the main body of China's peasantry. They constitute the backbone and main force in agricultural production at present. The important task of realizing agricultural modernization has fallen on them as a historical necessity. In the final analysis, the developmental tendency of young peasants is a decisive factor for the future of the countryside. This is a key point that

we should grasp when we are to conduct communist ideological education among peasants.

Some comrades think: Old peasants above the age of 50 have a strong sense of being liberated, so they have deep feelings toward the party and are resolved to take the socialist road. However, young peasants have no experience of the bitter life in the old society and cannot realize the happiness of living in the new society, so they do not have deep feelings toward the party. Moreover, they are not as used to leading an industrious and thrifty life and keeping their minds on farm work as their parents are. That is to say, their political quality and moral standards are poorer than those of the peasants in the 1950's and 60's.

How should we view this problem?

Since the basic completion of socialist transformation in agriculture, profound changes have occurred in the peasantry. In recent years, along with the widespread adoption of the responsibility system of contracting output quotas to peasants, another profound change has occurred in the peasantry. The old exploiting classes no longer exist. The method for analyzing the ideological and political conditions of the peasants simply by dividing them into different classes is no longer suited to the actual situation. Making oversimplified judgments of elderly and young peasants will also lead us to one-sided conclusions. Therefore, we should make more concrete analysis of their different experiences, their different duties in the course of production and in all other aspects.

Viewing the large quantity of survey data provided by various provinces and cities, we can find that the peasantry is now undergoing a process of the new replacing the old. In general, young peasants not only have taken a dominant position in number and in labor force, but also have taken a dominant position in technical work, because they are generally better educated. According to a survey in three brigades--Dadian, Yafeng, and Quanjing--of Jianglang commune, Jiangshan County, Zhejiang Province, there was a total labor force of 731 people in 1958, of which, 335 people were young peasants of both sexes aged between 16 and 30, accounting for 45.83 percent of the total working population. While in 1981, people with the ability to work increased to 1,358 people, of which 709 people or 52.21 percent were young people; and 77.17 percent were people below age 40 as there were 339 people between age 31 and 40. At the same time, the percentage of able-bodied peasants above age 51 declined from 8.07 percent to 7.91 percent. As for the educational condition, of peasants in the three brigades, 452 people were illiterate in 1958, accounting for 55.87 percent, while illiterate people in 1981 decreased to 205 people, or 15.1 percent. People who had received elementary education in 1964 numbered 298 people, or 36.84 percent; and these people in 1981 increased to 777 people, or 57.22 percent. People who had received junior secondary education in 1964 totaled just 54 people, or 6.67 percent; and these people in 1981 increased to 304 people, or 22.39 percent. There were only 5 people who had received senior secondary education in 1964, accounting for 0.62 percent; and in 1981, people who had received senior secondary education increased to 72 people, or 5.3 percent. Of these 72 people, 61 people, or 84.72 percent, were young people at and below age 30, and 11 people, or 15.28 percent, were people in their prime between age 31

and 40. However, none of peasants above age 41 had received senior secondary education. This shows that the peasants in the 1980's are better educated, and it is mainly the young peasants who are better educated. Young peasants have gradually taken leading posts at the grassroots level in place of middle-aged and elderly peasants. Of cadres in the three brigades, only 2 people, or 7.41 percent, in the early 1950's had received secondary education; and 5 people, or 10.87 percent, in the early 1960's; and 18 people, or 37.73 percent, in the early 1980's. Although the above are only the figures of three brigades, they can still reflect the changes in the peasants' educational condition in general.

The results of surveys in different areas show a common characteristic: Young people generally account for more than half the labor force in the countryside, and the percentage of young and middle-aged peasants reaches 80 percent. Among rural grassroots cadres, at the commune level, elderly people are more numerous than young and middle-aged people; at the brigade level, there are more young and middle-aged people than elderly people; and at the production team level, young people account for a large percentage and middle-aged people account for a small percentage, with few or even no elderly people remaining at this level. This also shows that the position and role of young peasants have become more and more important.

Peasants aged between 30 and 50 account for about 20 percent of the total number of the peasantry at present. This bracket has fairly big influence among the peasantry. They have the experiences and strong points of the peasants of both older and younger generations, and are serving as a link between past and future. They are better educated and have wider knowledge than old peasants, and they have richer experience and think more realistically than young peasants. They are a backbone force in rural work, and are also organizers and supporters of their families. Most of them have to support their parents and children and shoulder the burdens of work and life. The pressure they are bearing is much greater than that of old and young peasants. Most of them have loving feelings toward the party and the socialist system. Moreover, most of them have experienced the sufferings caused by the "leftist" policies, so they deeply appreciate the benefits brought to the peasants by the party's policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and they particularly support the adoption of the contract responsibility system.

Young peasants aged from 16-30 generally account for more than half the total number of the peasantry. They have prominent strong points and obvious shortcomings. Their thinking is not stable and mature, and is very changeable. Because the attention paid by the party organizations in various areas to the education among them is different in degree, their conditions are quite complicated. How to correctly view young peasants is also a controversial question at present. Our general view is that the mainstream of young peasants is good, most of them are positive and are willing to make good progress, so they constitute a promising new generation. However, there are indeed quite a few problems among young peasants, and we must promptly solve them.

As compared with middle-aged and old peasants, young peasants have two prominent strong points: 1) They are better educated, take an active part in social activities, have broad vision and keen thinking, and are able to understand complicated political and social issues, so they are ready to accept new

things. Many young peasants like reading books and newspapers and are concerned with current affairs at home and abroad. They warmly support various principles and policies decided by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Some of them can explain something about the origin and character of the output contract responsibility system. Because they are clever and deft, some advanced technology, such as using and repairing machines and cultivating and spreading improved varieties of plants, is generally mastered by young peasants who have received education. 2) They have little conservative ideology in their minds and dare to think, to say, and to do. They have an aggressive spirit and are not content with things as they are. They are keen on innovation and invention in production. For example, a female peasant Gao Fenglan, who is a senior secondary school graduate in Qingshan brigade, Fengyang County, Anhui Province, has a good command of the technology for cultivating hybrid rice seeds through hard study lasting 6 months. In 1980 and 81, she concluded technical contracts with more than 70 households specializing in cultivating improved seeds, helping them produce more than 20,000 jin of hybrid rice seeds for the whole brigade. Because of the adoption of these seeds, the average unit output of the brigade has doubled and reached 1,200 jin per mu. Moreover, they also provided 40 percent of the hybrid rice seeds needed by the commune. This young woman in her twenties is neither a cadre nor a party member, but she wins high respect and enjoys the trust of the local peasants and she has been named as a "woman specialist." Similar cases are too numerous to mention individually.

Young peasants also have their weak points: 1) They have no experience of life in the old society and cannot make comparisons between the new society and the old society, so they do not have deep feelings toward the party and do not deeply realize the superiority of the socialist system. Some of them merely hanker after high earnings and good livelihood and fail to distinguish socialism from capitalism. They blindly envy foreigners their material lives and are wrong in thinking that everything in foreign countries is good. As peasants in Shanghai suburban areas have said, by comparing their present life with the old society, old people feel happy; by comparing their life with life in cities, middle-aged people feel that there is difference; by comparing their life with foreign countries, young people feel discontented. 2) They do not have a good sense of responsibility as masters and the spirit of bearing hardships and standing hard work like elderly peasants, so they tend to be preoccupied with pleasure-seeking rather than being concerned about their duties, and to hanker after material benefits in an unrealistic manner. In particular, in some rich areas, great differences in work conditions and economic benefits exist between peasants who engage in industry and sideline occupations and those who engage in farming. Thus, many young peasants cannot keep their minds on farming, but just try to "enter factories, look for good spouses, and have well-furnished houses." 3) Their moral standards and sense of right and wrong are poorer than those of peasants of the older generation. Some young peasants are keen on struggling for family property or sites for building houses, and the number of disputes has increased. Others refuse to support their elderly parents. Still others lack mental ballast and feel hopeless about the future. A very small number of them have been tainted with evil habits. They indulge themselves in eating and drinking and disregard discipline. Some of them have even committed crimes. According to surveys in various localities, people who have broken the law account for only 3-5 percent, but they have great influence. We must pay great attention to this point.

In spite of the weak points of young peasants and even the fact that some of them have been tainted with bad habits or have committed crimes, it is still improper to draw a general conclusion that the political quality and moral standards of the young peasantry as a whole have declined. Instead, we should make more detailed and elaborate analysis of the problems. To a large extent, these problems are caused by their mental traumas and the chaos left behind by the 10 years of domestic turmoil. In recent years, many localities have at times relaxed political and ideological education among the youngs and have taken no effective measures to deal with unhealthy tendencies among young peasants. This is also a major factor in the appearance of the problems. Survey materials in various localities show that party organizations at the grassroots level are generally not good at conducting ideological education among young peasants. Many grassroots cadres and old peasants do not take an all-round view of young peasants, but just shake their heads when the problems among the young peasants are mentioned, saying that they "do not accept other people's advice," that they "like to make trouble," "have no ability, no knowledge, and no technology but just follow the fashion in clothes and do nothing useful." Though they do not like these young people and are worried about them, they do not conduct ideological education among them. Many rural CYL organizations are also in a paralyzed condition, and they do not hold a single meeting of league members all year round and do not induct any new league members. Most of secretaries of commune CYL committees are now handling central work in a brigade or a production team, so no one takes care of youth work in the communes. In many brigades, there are no special people who work as secretaries of CYL branches. Mostly, a deputy secretary of the party branch in his forties or fifties is concurrently a CYL branch secretary. Young people who have met the requirements for party members have not been absorbed into the party. Young people's proportion in labor models is also for smaller than their proportion in the population. In general, only 10-20 percent of labor models are young people. All this should not be allowed to continue.

We should not only look squarely at the shortcomings and problems of young peasants, but should also take active and effective measures to educate and criticize them and use our warm attitude to light the revolutionary sparks in their minds. We should enlighten them on conscientiously linking their fate with the destiny of our great motherland, and encourage them to dedicate their youth to the cause of socialist agricultural modernization.

The communist ideological education among young peasants should be conducted in connection with education in patriotism, collectivism, and socialism. The great changes in the countryside in recent years show a bright future for our socialist motherland. Patriotic education may create favorable conditions for enhancing the socialist consciousness of young peasants. So long as rural party organizations at all levels earnestly strengthen ideological and political education among young peasants, their shortcomings can certainly be overcome and their problems can surely be solved.

The building of socialist new countryside and the realization of agricultural modernization cannot but rely mainly on peasants of the younger generation. Young peasants represent the future of our countryside. We must more clearly realize their historical position and role and must work more actively to educate and train young peasants with the communist ideology.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

CONCLUSION OF GUANGDONG FIRST FAMILY PLANNING CONGRESS

HK200300 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] The first Guangdong provincial congress of advanced collectives and individuals in family planning concluded in Guangzhou this morning after 6 days in session. The provincial government cited and rewarded a number of advanced units and individuals in family planning. This congress was a gathering of heroes in family planning work and also a mobilization gathering for implementing the basic national strategy and organizing an upsurge of the family planning drive in September and October. During the meeting, representatives of 23 advanced collectives and individuals, including Kaiping County, made speeches or submitted written reports.

The congress adopted a letter of proposal to the people of the whole province. The letter called on them to resolutely implement the party policy on family planning and the contraceptive technical policy on inserting the ring after one birth, undergoing ligation after a second birth, and adopting remedial measures in cases of pregnancies not covered by the plan, and to make new contributions to accomplishing the province's population control target.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Lin Ruo spoke this morning at the conclusion of the congress. He affirmed the success of the family planning upsurge centered on ligation carried out in the province in May and June and stressed: We must continue to implement the spirit of the Yangjiang conference and ensure that we do not waver in ideology, have policy relapses, or relax the work. We must press on to the finish without letup, advance from victory to victory, and do a good job in the second upsurge in September and October, striving for still greater victory.

After assessment by the congress, the provincial government cited and rewarded 219 advanced collectives and 132 advanced workers. Kaiping and Chaoan Counties were assessed provincial Red Flag Counties in family planning work. Twenty-six cities and counties, including Foshan and Zhuhai cities and Sanshui County, were assessed provincial Advanced Cities and Counties in family planning. One hundred and ninety-one units, including (Shangchuan) Commune in Taishan County, were assessed advanced collectives. One hundred and thirty-three persons, including (Zheng Guiyuan), a full time cadre of the fishing commune in Zhongshan County, and (Li Yuping), director of the obstetrics department of Fengshun County Hospital, were assessed advanced workers. The congress also commended 1,193 advanced collectives and 832 advanced individuals. The congress presented awards to these collectives and individuals.

CSO: 4005/1130

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

LIU JIE SPEAKS AT HENAN EDUCATION CONFERENCE

HK090229 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Summary] A provincial education work conference convened by the provincial CPC committee and government concluded in Zhengzhou on 7 August. Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Liu Jie spoke at the closing session. Governor He Zhukang delivered a report on speeding up readjustment and reform and working to create a new situation in education work.

Provincial leaders present at the closing session were Liu Jie, Liu Zhengwei, He Zhukang, Luo Gan, Hou Zhiying, Yue Xiaoxia, and Hu Tingji. Comrade He Zhukang presided.

Liu Jie and He Zhukang stressed in their speeches: The 12th Party Congress listed education as a strategic focal point in accomplishing the four modernizations in China. All areas and units must act accordingly. Henan's education work has developed quite rapidly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee. "However, due to the province's poor foundation and large population, education work here remains backward and is far from meeting the needs of the four modernizations." The party and governments leaders at all levels must greatly enhance their understanding of the importance of education and truly place education in a strategic position. They must feel the urgency and responsibility of transforming the backward state of education. Otherwise, we will make a historic mistake.

They said: "We must proceed from reality, carry out education reforms in a planned way, seriously implement the party's education guidelines, and establish a relatively rational education setup. We must adopt various forms to vigorously develop higher education. In full-time higher education, we must readjust the structure of specialties and do a good job in running key faculties and specialties. We must increase the number of specialties, and at the same time do a good job in running television, correspondence, night, and workers' universities and so on.

"We must be determined to reform the structure of secondary education and develop vocational and technical education. We must work to introduce universal primary schooling. We must advocate and encourage self-studies by young people to develop their talent. All schools must tangibly improve the quality of education. The key to this lies in building a force of

schoolteachers and administrators that corresponds in quantity and quality to the development of education of all types."

The leading comrades stressed: "We must further implement the policies on intellectuals and create in the whole of society an excellent mood of respecting teachers. We must work to solve the difficulty encountered by teachers in joining the party, and other practical problems in their treatment and daily life. We must do everything possible to increase investment in brains. In the future we must gradually increase annual investment in education even if we have to cut spending in other aspects of education. Education spending should increase by slightly more than the increase in financial income in each year. We must mobilize the initiative of the factories, mines, enterprises, communes, brigades, and individuals to run schools, and adopt a variety of channels to solve the shortage of education funds. We cannot regard taking money from the peasants to run education as an increase of the burden on them."

Comrades Liu Jie, He Zhukang, and Hu Tingji took part in the group discussions during the meeting and listened to reports. The participants discussed and revised the decision of the provincial CPC committee and government on strengthening and reforming education work, which is about to be issued, and looked into and formulated plans for developing education in the province.

CSO: 4005/1130

SOUTHWEST REGION

CHONGQING CITY HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

HK050236 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] The Fifth Chongqing City Party Congress which concluded on 3 August called on the party members and masses in the city to speed up the pace of reform and strive to build Chongqing into the economic center of the upper reaches of the Changjiang. Wang Qian delivered a work report on behalf of the previous city CPC committee. He said: The central authorities have chosen Chongqing as a pilot project for comprehensive reform of the economic setup. This means that we should bring into play the role of a key city in leading forward the surrounding rural areas and organizing production and circulation in a unified way, and gradually form an economic zone centered on the big city.

The Fifth Chongqing City CPC Committee, which was democratically elected, held a plenary meeting on 4 August to elect the new leadership group. Wang Qian was elected secretary and Liao Bokang, Yu Hanqing, (Li Chengwen) and (Zhou Chunshan) were elected deputy secretaries of the committee.

CS0: 4005/1093

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG RESOLUTION ON STUDYING DENG'S WORKS

HK050528 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 2340 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Excerpts] The regional CPC committee adopted a resolution on 2 August, calling on all CPC members, cadres, and masses throughout the region to conscientiously study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping."

The resolution said: The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is important literature on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. It records in precise terms the correct leadership of the party represented by Comrade Deng Xiaoping since 1975. It authentically reflects how, in the difficult and tortuous course of history, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, with the political and theoretical courage and brilliant leadership ability of an outstanding Marxist, guided our party in terminating turmoil and breaking into forbidden zones, reestablished the correct ideological, political, and organizational line of the party, and played a decisive role and displayed a pioneering spirit in effecting a great historical change. It vividly reproduces how Comrade Deng Xiaoping showed great foresight and pooled collective wisdom in solving major problems of the party and state. Not only has he loyally upheld and carried forward Mao Zedong Thought, but he has also enriched and developed Mao Zedong Thought under the new historical conditions. The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is an example of the integration of the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with the socialist revolution and the four modernizations drive of our country. This magnificent work is our outline for building socialism with Chinese characteristics, a theoretical basis for formulating the party's line, principles, and policies, and an ideological pillar for preserving the continuity and stability of our party ideologically, politically, and theoretically and for further strengthening the unity of the whole party and the great unity of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. It not only has practical but also great historical significance as a guide.

The resolution said: In studying the selected works, it is necessary to learn from Comrade Deng Xiaoping his thoroughgoing materialist spirit and his scientific approach of seeking truth from facts, to uphold the principle of integrating theory with practice, to solve correctly actual problems in our localities, departments, and units, and to utilize the basic idea of the selected works in guiding our words, deeds, and work.

In studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," we should study hard and understand profoundly the basic idea and content of the selected works, raise our consciousness in carrying out the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and the important instructions of the CPC Central Committee on the work in Xizang, and reach political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee in a more satisfactory way. All party members, and particularly the leading cadres at and above the county or regimental level, should closely integrate their study with their ideas and work, earnestly measure themselves, sum up experiences and lessons, add to achievements, overcome shortcomings, correct mistakes, and work hard. In localities, departments, and units where problems are numerous and where it is difficult to open up a new prospect, it is necessary to solve the laxity and weakness of leading bodies and speedily change the backward situation there.

In studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," it is necessary to establish firmly the ideas of "two indispensables" and further strengthen the unity within and outside the party and the national unity. In the course of our study, we should educate party members and cadres to uphold the unity of the party, the unity between the party and the masses, and the unity of the people of all nationalities under all circumstances like the apple of our eye. We should apply Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instructions on emancipating the mind, seeking truth from facts, uniting as one, and forging ahead in solving problems of unity at present or in the past so as to reach unanimity politically and in actions, and jointly build a new, united, prosperous, and civilized socialist Xizang.

In studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," it is necessary to learn gradually to apply the basic idea of the selected works to the guidance of our work. In the course of our study, we should, in the light of our practical work and on the basis of reading the book systematically from cover to cover, lay emphasis on studying articles relevant to our work and use the principles and policies pointed out by Comrade Deng Xiaoping to solve the practical problems in our work and promote the healthy growth of our work. All departments and comrades should stress on studying and grasping the central idea of the selected works, work realistically, persist in proceeding from facts in everything, pay close attention to the study of new developments, the solution of new problems, and the summing up of new experiences, and do the work in our region well.

Studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" should be integrated with the work of party consolidation to be started soon. Before conducting the consolidation of the party, studying the selected works should primarily be aimed at educating party members in party spirit, work style, and discipline and at making ideological preparations for the party consolidation. In the course of party consolidation, we should take the idea of the selected works as a guide in solving various practical problems, such as impurity in ideology, organization, and work style, shake up and build the party organizations in our region, and thus further strengthen and improve the leadership of the party.

The resolution said: The CPC committees at various levels should strengthen leadership over the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." It is

necessary to make good arrangements for the study, and make clear the focal point of study. Leading comrades should take the lead in studying the works, summing up experiences and lessons, and carrying out the basic idea of the selected works. Cadres at and above the county or regional level throughout the region who have reading capability are required to read the book from cover to cover in the second half of this year. Ordinary party cadres may first read the book selectively. When we have the necessary teachers, we can gradually organize the broad masses to study the work. All propaganda, press, and publishing units should center on the study and publicity of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" in organizing and guiding people to study, to write articles, and to publish and distribute reference materials for study, and in guiding the study of party members and cadres throughout the region. Party schools at various levels should take the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as the focal point of their teaching work in the second half of this year. Where conditions permit, prefectures, counties, and departments can also run short-term study classes.

CSO: 4005/1093

SOUTHWEST REGION

AN PINGSHENG SPEAKS AT RALLY OF PACESETTERS

HK270420 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee Secretary An Pingsheng [as heard] called on all women throughout the province to take the Chinese women's volleyball team as an example and play the exemplary role in the course of studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." Comrade An Pingsheng gave this statement at the provincial forum of some representatives of the March 8 Red banner pacesetters, the March 8 Red banner collectives, and five-good families, which was held by the provincial CPC committee yesterday afternoon [25 July].

Comrade An Pingsheng said: The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is the theoretical foundation of the principles and policies of the party since the smashing of the gang of four, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It also inherits and develops Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The whole party, the whole army, and the people of all nationalities throughout the country are studying it. As women make up half the universe, they must take the Chinese women's volleyball team as the example and study it well. In particular, party women members, women cadres, March 8 Red banner pacesetters, and the representatives of the March 8 Red banner collectives, and the five-good families must study it hard and carefully. They must also conduct serious discussion so as to promote themselves theoretically and to give play to an even greater role in the course of building two civilizations.

Comrade An Pingsheng also pointed out: Women have many personal problems. It is necessary to take effective measures to resolve one by one the current encroachments upon the legal rights and interests of women and children in some places. The cadres of the women's federations must emancipate their minds and break with old conventions so as to make the women's federations become women's personal organizations. Women's federations must speak and work for women and children, really protect the legal rights and interests of women and children, and bring their functions into full play.

The representatives of women cadres, March 8 Red banner pacesetters, March 8 Red banner collectives, and five-good families of all prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities who were invited to attend the forum, happily discussed their experiences at the forum and reported some problems of work concerning women now existing in all prefectures. The forum was imbued with a warm atmosphere.

Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, including Pu Chaozhu, Liu Shusheng, Liang Lin, Yu Huoli, Xu Yaotian, and Gao Zhiguo, attended yesterday's forum.

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN LEADERS ATTEND ARMY DAY FORUM 29 JUL

HK300232 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Summary] The leading organs of the Chengdu PLA Units held a forum of army and government leaders yesterday evening to celebrate the 56th anniversary of the founding of the PLA. Present were leading comrades of Sichuan and Chengdu and members of the Central Advisory and Discipline Inspection Commissions including Tan Qilong, Yang Xizong, Lu Dadong, Nie Ronggui, Feng Yuanwei, Jiang Minkuan, Xu Mengxia, Yang Wanxuan, He Haoju, Tian Bao, Ren Baige, Zhang Lixing, Wu Xihai, Huang Qichao, Li Xiangshan, and Hu Maozhou; and former and current leaders of the Chengdu PLA Units including Wang Chinghan, Wei Jie, Li Wenqing, Wang Dongbao, (Yuan Shouqing), (Wang Jinqian), and (Jin Dongshan).

Chengdu PLA Units Commander Wang Chinghan and Governor Yang Xizong spoke at the forum. A demonstration of some military skills was staged. In the evening the provincial and city leaders visited units of the people's armed police.

CSO: 4005/1093

NORTHEAST REGION

CULTURAL MINISTER ATTENDS YANJI MEETING

SK150235 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Text] According to our reporter, (Ni Shilan), the national work conference on nationalities culture is going on in Yanji City, Jilin Province. Over the past few days, representatives from more than 10 provinces have exchanged their experience gained in the work of nationalities culture. They pledged to vigorously enable national cultural work to better serve the building of material and spiritual civilizations.

On 11 August, Comrade Zhu Muzhi, cultural minister, made a special trip from Beijing to Yanji City to attend the conference. On the afternoon of 14 August, Comrade (Ren Ying), vice minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, addressed the conference. He stated: The conference is an important meeting held under the new situation prevailing in the new historic period. It fully manifests the sharp concern and great importance that the CPC Central Committee and the State Council attach to the work concerning nationalities culture. The conference has great significance for implementing the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and the 6th NPC, fulfilling the Sixth Five-Year Plan and for arousing the people of various nationalities to create a new situation in the work concerning nationalities culture.

In referring to the way to create a new situation in the work concerning nationalities culture, Comrade (Ren Ying) put forward the following three tasks: 1) It is necessary to earnestly study Deng Xiaoping's selected work. That is the ideological weapon for creating a new situation in the work concerning nationalities culture; 2) a good job should be done in building socialist spiritual civilization with communism at its core so as to achieve great development in the work concerning nationalities culture during the new historic period; and 3) it is necessary to earnestly implement the party's policy on nationalities affairs and literature and art so as to bring about prosperous, socialist, nationalities culture.

CSO: 4005/1127

NORTHEAST REGION

LI LIAN REPORT AT HEILONGJIANG PARTY CONGRESS

SK170905 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jul 83 pp 1-3

[Report by Li Lian, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee, at the Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial Party Congress on 22 July 1983: "Strengthen Party Building, Persistently Carry Out Reform and Create a New Situation in All Fields of Socialist Modernization in Our Province"]

[Text] Comrades:

On behalf of the Fourth Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee, I now deliver a work report to the Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Congress.

1. It has been 4 1/2 years since January 1979 when we held our fourth provincial party congress. During this period, party organizations at all levels throughout the province, under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, have united with the people of various nationalities across the province, implemented the line, principles and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, shifted the focus of their work to socialist modernization and scored very great achievements in the work of various fields.

Under the guidance of the correct line of the CPC Central Committee, all party organizations of the province have broken away from superstition, emancipated the mind, broken through the forbidden area of "two whatevers," held penetrating discussions on the criteria for truth and persistently mastered thoroughly and accurately Mao Zedong Thought as a scientific system. They have organized the masses of party members, cadres and people to study the "Resolution on Some Historical Questions Concerning the Party Since the Founding of the PRC" which was adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, eliminated the "left" influences, straightened things out and restored and carried forward the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, thus bringing about a profound change in the mental outlook of the masses of party members and cadres.

Centering on economic construction, all party organizations of the province have resolutely implemented the policy of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improving, come to a deeper understanding of our province's characteristics and proceeded from developing the province's natural resources and

economic superiorities to put forward a new strategy for economic development. An orientation for development has thus been defined to build a modern agricultural base with a comprehensive development of cash crops and a diversified economy while emphasizing marketable grain production, a light industrial base with foodstuffs and textiles as the emphasis, an energy and chemical industrial base with coal and petroleum as the emphasis and a heavy industrial base with machinery and building materials as the emphasis. Initial readjustment has been carried out in the province's economic structure. In agriculture, remarkable results have been achieved in such measures as fixing major crop production areas, expanding and fixing private plots, fodder grass areas, fuel forests and barren hills and wastelands suitable for afforestation, promoting the diversified economy and household sideline production, developing farm mechanization in a planned manner and reclaiming wastelands good for farming. Industry has become more balanced thanks to readjustment. Initial results have been achieved in the reform of the economic system. Great advantages have appeared in the multiforms of output-related responsibility system with contracts for farm work on the basis of household as a major form, which has been widely applied. Beginning with granting more autonomy to enterprises, urban areas have popularized various forms of economic responsibility system and operation contract system in industrial and commercial enterprises and carried out a reform in circulation. Through consolidation at selected units and then at large areas, many enterprises have improved their operation and management. Urban markets have begun to flourish with the impetus of readjustment and reform. New development has been achieved in foreign trade. The economy of the province has begun to develop along a sound path. In 1982, the province's industrial and agricultural output value was 36.4 billion yuan, which was a 19.7-percent increase over 1978, averaging a 4.6-percent increase a year. The financial and economic situation has improved, so have the people's living standards.

Adhering to the policies of the CPC Central Committee, party organizations at all levels throughout the province have resolutely reversed the verdicts of the unjustified, framed-up and wrong cases left over from the "Great Cultural Revolution" and the various political movements since the founding of the PRC. They have gradually carried out the policies on cadres, intellectuals, nationalities affairs and the united front. They have also restored and developed socialist democracy, extended the patriotic united front work in the new period, forged closer ties between the party and the masses of various circles and boosted the enthusiasm of all quarters for building socialism.

Under the leadership of party organizations at all levels of the province, procuratorial, judicial and public security organs have steadily improved and the socialist legal system strengthened. Unremitting efforts have been made to improve public security in line with the policy of tackling problems in a comprehensive manner. Criminals of serious offenses have been attacked sternly and promptly according to law. As a result, public security has improved. In the course of the struggle to deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field, a group of major cases have been exposed and handled, thus enabling party members, cadres and the masses to receive a profound education on combating corrosive influence.

Party organizations at all levels across the province gave leadership to spiritual civilization, persistently conducted education in the four basic principles, generally launched the "five-stress, four-beauty and 3 ardent love" drive and enthusiastically resisted the corrosive influence of feudalistic and capitalist ideologies. A large number of heroic and model figures are emerging on all fronts and social conduct took a favorable turn. New development in cultural and educational undertakings and a group of major achievements in science and technology have been made.

Party organizations at all levels across the province gave priorities to strengthening party spirit, consolidating party style and enforcing party discipline, conscientiously implemented the party Constitution, approved at the 12th party congress, and "several criterions on the political life in the party," widely educated party members to be qualified ones, rectified the party on a trial basis for 4 successive years, enhanced the combat strength among grassroots party organizations and achieved some experiences. Provincial-level organs have tentatively conducted reforms and generally strengthened the construction of leading bodies at all levels. A remarkable turn for the better in party style has been effected.

Summing up our past few years' work, we have achieved major experiences as follows:

- 1) Politically be united with the party Central Committee. The reason why we adhered to correct orientation, eliminated all obstacles and ceaselessly went forwards under the intricate condition in the past few years is that we have unswervingly implemented the ideological, political and organizational lines since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. We know: In order to be politically united with the party Central Committee, we must first comprehensively understand the principal resolutions of the party Central Committee as well as local actual conditions. By so doing we can combine the plans and demands of the party Central Committee with local actual conditions and put political unity into practice.

- 2) Unremittingly eliminate "leftist" influence. Since the beginning of 1978, our province has engaged in eliminating "leftist" ideology. First of all, we affirmed that our provincial CPC committee before the "Great Cultural Revolution" was good, but not bad and ideologically and practically eliminated the wrong guiding principle of "taking the class struggle as the key link." While focusing on eliminating the influence of "leftist" ideology, we paid attention to preventing and criticizing the tendency of bourgeois liberalization, adhered to the four basic principles and waged a struggle between two lines. We know: The key to comprehensively understanding the line, principles and policies of the third plenary session lies in adhering to dialectics, opposing metaphysics, ideologically eliminating the bonds of wrong "leftist" influence and instituting a basic socialist ideology with Chinese characteristics. By so doing we can ceaselessly emancipate our minds and make progress.

- 3) Adhere to the principle of taking the whole situation into account and serving the situation as a whole. The fourth provincial CPC committee inherited the good tradition of taking the whole situation into account and raised the call of "taking the whole situation into account, sharing difficulties, bringing into

play our superiorities and making more contributions" under the new situation. In the past few years, no matter what difficulties we met in economic development, we always attached primary importance to the interests of the state. We went all out to attach primary importance to ensuring the fulfillment of state unified plans for distributing coal, timber, grain and edible oil. We understand that the idea of taking the whole situation into account is an essential demand of socialist planned economy. Local party committees should first correctly put the positions of the part and the whole, have an idea of partial and local interests being subordinated to the general interests, do their jobs well and strive to make more contributions to the state construction undertakings.

4) Persistently seek truth from facts and intensify investigations and study. Many new situations and new problems have cropped up since the party shifted its work focus to socialist modernization. In order to adapt to this new situation, we have conducted province-wide fairly thorough and systematic investigations on economic, political and ideological situations. These investigations and study have played an important part in our efforts to ascertain our province's superiorities in natural resources and economy, to understand the situation of various social strata, to define the orientation for economic development and to adopt correct construction policies. We have come to understand that we must do a good job in investigations and study if we are to adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts and proceeding from the situation of the state and the province in doing everything. In conducting investigations and study, we should uphold party spirit and principles and report the situation accurately. We should ascertain both advanced and backward things, conduct investigations both among cadres and among the masses, listen to both words pleasant to hear and words unpleasant to hear and both sum up experiences and study problems.

5) Adhere to the mass line. The mass line is the basic line of our party. Over the past few years, we have given publicity to and armed the masses with the line, principles and policies adopted since the third plenary session when doing our work and have tried our best to solve the practical problems in the masses' production and daily life and to resolutely correct the unhealthy trends at which the masses are most dissatisfied. By so doing we have aroused the enthusiasm of the masses and forged closer ties between the party and the masses and between the cadres and the masses. We have come to understand that as a ruling party, we should always guard against the tendency of divorcing ourselves from the masses and should refer to the masses in doing everything and respect their will and their pioneering spirit. We should attach importance to educating cadres, especially leading cadres, to correctly using the power endowed by the people and never abusing it to seek selfish interests and fringe upon the interests of the masses. In the meantime, we should also be good at correcting through education and criticism unhealthy atmospheres among the masses so as to raise their ideological awareness.

6) Persistently conduct ideological and political work. Over the past few years, while stressing the need to act according to the economic law and to implement the principle on material interests, we have also strengthened our leadership over the ideological and political work and have adopted a series of measures aimed at improving ideological understanding and practical work. We have come to understand that ideological and political work should all the more

be strengthened after the party shifted its work focus. If we do not strengthen the Marxist ideological education and the propaganda and education on the four basic principles, the remnants of the "left" ideology, the feudal ideology and the force of habit of small-scale production will not automatically disappear and the tendency of the bourgeois liberalism and the decadent ideology of "putting money first" in doing everything will inevitably grow. These corroders will certainly slacken and disintegrate our ranks and weaken and forfeit the people's fighting will. Only with continuously strengthened ideological and political work can we continuously raise the people's communist awareness, correctly implement the principle on material interests and guarantee in a better way our work in all fields to develop along the socialist orientation.

Although we have scored great achievements in the work for the past 4 years and more, many problems still exist. Due to our low capacity to combat natural adversities, many difficulties have arisen in agricultural production and the people's lives from the catastrophic adversities of 2 years in succession. The economic results in industrial and communications enterprises, in capital construction and in the field of circulation were poor, many of our products lack a competitive edge and our industrial production is facing a serious challenge. Relations among the various sectors in the economic structure have not been harmonized and the tasks for readjustment and restructuring remain very arduous. Impurities in ideology, organization and workstyle in some units have not been properly solved and public security, social conduct and party style have not been fundamentally improved. Through self-examination, leaders of our provincial CPC committee also have shortcomings. For example, we do not fully or comprehensively understand the system of contract responsibility with payment linked to agricultural output on a households basis and are generally slow in enacting the system. Although we have widely enacted the system since last winter, we failed to perfect it. With regard to the work style and work methods, we failed to thoroughly and fully conduct investigations and study. Some lacked strength in macro-instruction and some failed to fully implement the work. The problems in developing our undertakings themselves have the motive force of overcoming difficulties. We notice: Along with shift to the emphasis on work of the whole party, the strategic and fighting objective on the economic development as a whole has been further defined. Through comprehensively implementing the "eight-character" principle, most enterprises have created a new situation in development and advance. Owing to conscientiously implementing the principles of the party, the enthusiasm of cadres and the masses ran high. Through organizational reform, provincial-level organs and leading bodies at all levels have been strengthened, and party organizations at all levels have further enhanced their combat strength. So long as we seek unity of thinking, act in union, carry out our achievements and overcome shortcomings in line with the principles of the party Central Committee, we will certainly propel the good situation forward and continue achieving new successes.

2. The 5 years between the present provincial party congress and the next one is a key period to lay a sound foundation for the economic development of the last 10 years of this century. The general tasks for the coming 5 years are as follows: Persistently implement the Marxist line, set forth at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and the 12th party congress, further enhance our awareness of being politically united with party Central Committee, strengthen the party building, persistently conduct reforms, vigorously promote

the construction of socialist material and spiritual civilizations, continue strengthening the construction of socialist democracy and legality, effect a fundamental turn for the better in financial and economic situation, social conduct and party style, comprehensively create a new situation in our province's socialist modernization and gradually build our province into a stable borderline where politics is stable, the economy is flourishing, culture is well developed, the people of all nationalities are united and the people are happy.

Strengthen economic construction and lay a sound foundation for economic development in the 1990s.

The 12th party congress set forth a strategic objective of striving for quadrupling the gross annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century on the premise of continuing raising the economic results. Since our province is one of the major strategic regions of our state's economic construction, we should march in the van of effecting this objective. In the coming 5 years, our economic work should continue implementing the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving, bring into full play our province's natural resources and economic superiorities, concentrate on the construction of "five bases," further readjust the economic structure, reform the economic system, basically put all proportional relations into order, attach importance to agriculture, energy, transport, transportation, education, science and technology, and strive to fulfill all the tasks of economic construction and social development for the "Sixth Five-Year Plan" and the first 2 years of the "Seventh Five-Year Plan" period. During these 5 years, on the premise of raising the economic results, the economic development should maintain a certain speed. With regard to agricultural production, in the coming 5 years, the gross annual grain production should strive to top 30 billion jin. The output of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation, fishery and cash crops should surpass 50 percent of the total agricultural output value. Per capita income of peasants should show substantial increases. The industrial output should increase at an average rate of 5 to 6 percent a year. We should basically put an end to the situation of poor economic results within the coming 5 years so as to remarkably raise the economic results of industry, agriculture, capital construction and circulation sphere, to minimize the losses among money-losing units, to fundamentally get rid of our province's losses, caused by poor operation, and to strive to enable our province's annual average growth rate of financial revenue to surpass that of industrial and agricultural production.

The task for agricultural production for the next 5 years is to build a modern agricultural base with a comprehensive development of cash crops and a diversified economy while emphasizing marketable grain production. Rural communes and brigades and state farms should resolutely implement the policy of "never slackening grain production while vigorously expanding diversified undertakings," rely on policies and science to take on the road of all-round development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery and comprehensive operation of agriculture, industry and commerce, and march toward the range and quality of agricultural production to develop new spheres of production. Production of rural communes and brigades and state farms should be promoted. State farms should strive to go ahead of others and set an example in implementing state plans, improving operation and management, applying advanced technology

and improving economic results. Drought, waterlogging, low temperatures and cold spells are the major threats to our province's grain production. We should strive to work out effective measures to combat them and proceed from the actual situation of our province to strengthen farmland capital construction through self-reliance so as to effectively improve the conditions for agricultural production technology. In building farmland capital construction, we should formulate overall plans for comprehensively tackling problems arising from drought and waterlogging. Dry and semi-dry areas should earnestly sum up and vigorously study the experiences in storing water and preserving soil moisture. Great efforts should be made to develop well-irrigated minor economic areas. In the meantime, we should build good waterlogging- and flood-control works in areas liable to become waterlogged and take comprehensive measures to improve basins of small rivers. In short, we should combine biological, farming and engineering methods to conserve water and soil, increase land fertility and enhance the ability to combat natural adversities. It is necessary to strengthen land management and rationally utilize land. We should regard it as a strategic measure for agricultural development to increase per-mu yields, and properly expand the areas sown to high-yield and early-ripening crops in major crop areas in line with the specific local situation. Traditional farming experiences should be combined with modern agricultural technology to change the face of low-yield communes and brigades, low-yield farmlands and low-yield crops. Efforts should be made to readjust farm machinery mix in line with local conditions, uphold the principle of combining large, medium-sized and small farm machinery, emphasize production of accessories for farm machines and tools, establish and improve farm machinery service systems, make the best use of farm machinery and, in the meantime, pay attention to the role of draught animals. Marketable grain base counties should be successfully built and comprehensive scientific experiments in modern agricultural base should be carried out continuously. While developing grain production, we should engage in diversified undertakings with forestry and animal husbandry as the emphasis. We should vigorously develop forestry in farming areas, manage well already fixed "barren hills and wastelands," speed up afforestation, uphold rational lumbering, protect and cultivate forest resources and achieve, as soon as possible, the goal of enabling the growth of trees to exceed the felling of trees. In animal husbandry, it is necessary to implement the principle of "great development and overall improvement," continue to attend to production of hogs and energetically develop milk cows and cattle for milk, beef and work. Efforts should be made to develop household breeding undertakings, manage well state and collective breeding farms, expand animal feed industry at quicker pace, build grasslands, improve prevention and treatment of epidemic diseases and achieve an all-round increase of animals and poultry. Potential resources of land, mountains, grasslands and water areas should be fully developed, contracts for their development signed, bases of diversified undertakings built and mountainous and semi-mountainous areas developed. Outskirts of cities should conscientiously implement the principle of "emphasizing vegetable production while developing other nonstaple food production." All trades and professions should render services of various types and tremendous support for agricultural development.

In developing industrial production, focus should be placed on improving the two weak links--energy resources and communications. In the coming 5 years, under the support of the state, attention should be paid to strengthening construction in the spheres of energy resources and communications so as to

gradually relieve our province's energy shortage and the pressure on transport. In petroleum production, the stable production period should be expanded by every possible means. During the "Sixth Five-Year Plan" period, coal production capacity should be increased by 6.4 million tons. Efforts should be made to strengthen geological prospecting work and expand the reserves of coal and petroleum resources. Positive factors in all fields should be mobilized to rapidly exploit local collieries. In terms of power building, during the "Sixth Five-Year Plan" period, the installed capacity for power generation should be increased by 1 million kilowatt. In line with the principle of paying equal attention to exploitation and conservation and placing focus on conservation in the recent period, we should engage in conserving energy resources through carrying out technical transformations and strengthening management. In developing communications and transportation, it is necessary to make overall plans, all-round arrangements and rational distribution and fully tap the existing potential in transportation in the course of accelerating the construction of key projects. At the same time, efforts should be made to improve the postal, telecommunications and communications service. To suit the construction of top-priority projects and to meet the needs of the people in both urban and rural areas in production and livelihood, vigorous efforts should be made to develop the building material industry, with stress on cement and plate glass. We should make full use of our province's superiority in natural resources, collect funds, upgrade technologies, accelerate the development of light and textile industries and develop key trades and well-sold products which are imbued with the special provincial features. As for the popular goods of dependable quality which are needed by the people in daily life, efforts should be made to improve quality and increase designs and patterns so as to fully satisfy the demands of urban and rural markets in the province. At the same time, efforts should be made to develop expensive products which are readily marketable, quality products and products for export. In developing light and textile industries, we should have our feet firmly planted at the province's existing industrial base and give full play to the role of mutual promotion between light and heavy industries. Heavy industry, the machinery industry in particular, should further readjust its service objectives, expand service spheres, raise the capacity for meeting an emergency and the service level, better serve agriculture, light industry and technical transformations and lay a good foundation for the vigorous economic development in the 1990's.

We should make efforts to improve the living standards of the people in both urban and rural areas and strictly control the population growth. In line with the spirit of "First giving the people sufficient food and second carrying out socialist construction," proper arrangements should be made for the people's livelihood on the basis of developing production. To meet the constantly increasing purchasing power of the people, the production of agricultural and sideline products and consumer goods should be increased vigorously. Positive factors in all fields should be mobilized to solve the problems on eating vegetables, supplying water, communications, coal gas and commercial and service trades. To protect the interests of the people, it is necessary to strengthen the market and price management, resolutely ban traders and peddlers without licenses, resolutely check the evil trends of raising prices at will and inflating prices in a disguised way and strive to enliven the market and manage well so as to make the market brisk, stabilize commodity prices and improve commodity

supply. It is necessary to open up various sources of funds and adopt various forms to continually accelerate the residential building in urban areas. The masses should be mobilized to work for the public welfare through their own efforts, actively develop public welfare services and protect environment well. More employment channels should be opened to settle job-seekers in urban areas. We should develop the birth control work in an actual, conscientious, penetrating and proper manner and popularize various kinds of birth control measures so as to gradually lower and stabilize the natural population growth rate under 10 per thousand.

In order to fulfill the above tasks, we must achieve the following five tasks in the coming 5 years.

1) Conscientiously shift the ideology guiding the whole economic work on the path of concentrating on raising the economic results. Without a certain growth rate, it is impossible to realize the goal of quadrupling the gross industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century. However, raising the economic results is even more important. Both industry and agriculture should study investment and production, do economic accounting, pay attention to raising the profit rate of funds and try to produce more and better products that meet the needs of the society with less labor and material consumption. We must resolutely overcome the idea of attending to speed and underestimating results, attending to quantity and underestimating quality, attending to establishing new factories and underestimating technical transformations and attending to production and underestimating management and conscientiously pay attention to safety in production. Conscientious efforts should be made to solve the problems of poor quality, less variety, more consumption, high cost, low results and poor safety. Leading organs at all levels and the departments in charge of economic work should adopt macro-resolutions to attend to the economic results. The work of readjustment, restructure, consolidation and technical transformations should concentrate on raising economic results, persistently combine speed with results, try to increase both speed and results simultaneously and open up a new road to bring into full play our province's superiorities, to register more practical growth rate and to achieve better economic results.

2) Concentrate financial and material resources on ensuring the construction of key projects. In order to realize the strategic objective of quadrupling the gross industrial and agricultural output value in 20 years set forth at the 12th party congress, we must attend to strategic priorities. The key projects focus on energy and transport. The party Central Committee made a decision on concentrating financial and material resources on ensuring the construction of key projects. We must foster an idea of "taking the whole country into account," taking the whole situation into account, serving the whole situation and taking positive attitudes to conscientiously implement the great measure of the party Central Committee. The whole province should correctly handle the relations between the part and the whole, and between current interests and long-term interests, and work in unison to support the construction of key projects. At the same time, we should handle the relations between key projects and ordinary ones, achieve overall balance and pay attention to protect the enthusiasm of grassroots enterprises.

At present, we should conscientiously sort out the projects under construction, strengthen macro-instruction, strictly stop the construction of the projects not covered by plan and resolutely stop duplicate and blind construction. We should conscientiously make preparatory work for the construction of key projects, engage in the capital construction in line with procedures, be meticulous in design and construction, strictly enact the economic responsibility system, strive to shorten the construction period, vigorously raise the returns on the investments and put an end to all trends in losses and waste. The basic measure for concentrating funds is to rely on raising economic results, to strive to reduce production cost and circulation funds, to reduce losses and to increase the profits and taxes turned over to the state. In order to concentrate financial and material resources on ensuring the construction of key projects, we must strictly implement the discipline of the party and the government and resolutely stop the ill trends of arbitrarily raising the price of means of production and arbitrarily extorting expenses from construction units. This is a matter of great importance, which is related to the stable development of the economy and the correction of party style and social conduct.

3) Foster an idea of relying on technical progress to develop the economy and the scientific and technological work should focus on economic construction. In line with actual conditions, our province should work out a plan for developing science and technology in the period from 1986 to 2000, and gradually coordinate the development of science and technology with economic and social development. The main reason why science and technology serve the economic construction is to bring into play our province's superiorities in natural resources, to develop new products, to conscientiously organize forces to tackle problems and solve key technical problems. We should gradually set up and improve scientific and technical information centers and survey and experimental centers so as to strengthen the scientific and technical service work. Efforts should be made to reform the scientific research system, smash the limits among departments, trades and regions, and solve the problems of overlapping organs, irrational distribution and division of work, and unreasonable personnel composition in a well guided and planned manner. We should consolidate and restructure scientific research organs and readjust and strengthen the leading bodies of scientific research organs. Enthusiastic efforts should be made to develop and improve various forms of scientific research, production integrity and gradually establish centers of developing technology for localities and trades in line with social needs and possibilities. Vigorous efforts should be made to spread scientific and technical achievements and enthusiastically to conduct activities of mass technical transformations and being advanced producers.

Industry in our province is facing a serious challenge at present. We should continuously promote enterprise's technical progress centering on achieving better economic results, improve operation and management, lower material consumption and accelerate updating and upgrading of products so that we can remain invincible in competition. In rural areas, agricultural scientific and technical knowledge should be vigorously popularized and agroscientific networks at all levels and scientific and technological exemplary households should fully play their role. In industry, technical transformations should be carried out in a planned and step-by-step manner in key trades, key enterprises and key products and efforts should be made to modernize technology and rationalize production simultaneously. When conducting enterprise technical transformation,

emphasis should be placed on improving product quality and technology, conserving energy and reducing raw material consumption, overall plans and arrangements should be made and targets should be clear. Vigorous efforts should be made to learn from advanced provinces and municipalities and promote economic and technical cooperation. We should continue to uphold the policy of opening to the outside world, promote contacts with other provinces and countries, strengthen trading and technological cooperation with foreign countries, effectively utilize foreign funds and import advanced technology and equipment in a planned and selective manner so as to serve key projects and technical transformations.

4) Readjust the economy in a better way to develop agriculture, light industry and heavy industry in a balanced manner. The readjustment we are referring to is a more thorough readjustment centering on improving economic results. Its major task is to restructure agriculture and industry, reorganize enterprises and improve product and technology mix to make them rational.

Through readjustment, we should continue to improve the relations among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, the relations between the production of means of production and the production of means of subsistence and the relations between processing industry and raw material industry. However, whether the relations are balanced or not is not decided by a certain figure indicating the ratio. Balanced relations mean an economic structure established under the unified state plan and in accordance with actual conditions which is conducive to the development of the superiority of our province in natural resources. Economic activities of various forms should be organized with cities as the center. Resolute efforts should be made to break through the barriers between regions, departments and ownership systems which hinder economic development, reorganize and incorporate enterprises in an economic and rational manner and in line with the principle of cooperation of specialized production, specialize production in a scientific way according to trades and products and give full play to the potential of existing enterprises. We should be determined to put an end once and for all to the irrational economic structure and irrational enterprise organizational structure, work out plans for development of different trades, resolutely stop ill-considered and duplicate construction and close down all enterprises which have lost money for a long time and which have no prospects for development. Through readjustment, we should strive to establish in 5 years in every city and county a financial system with key enterprises and competitive products as its mainstay.

5) Carry out the reform in a well-guided and step-by-step manner and continue to do a good job in overall consolidation. The purpose of the reform is to overcome the disadvantages and drawbacks of the original system which impair the development of productive forces and build socialism Chinese characters. The reform should permeate the entire procedure of the four modernizations. This is an extremely important guiding ideology for our party to lead the four modernizations. Therefore, we should conduct reform in all fields and should advance with the spirit of reform.

For the present, the core of the reform of the economic system is to solve the problem of "eating from the common big pot." Multifarious of the household output-related contract responsibility system should be stabilized and improved in

rural areas. Farm machinery teams (groups) should institute the contract system or the system of tilling on a commission basis corresponding to the household contract system so as to fully develop the advantages of the household output-related contract system and the superiority of farm mechanization.

Tremendous efforts should be made to develop specialized marketable grain teams, groups, and households and carry out intensive farming so as to increase the quantity and percentage of grain sold as commodities. Simultaneous development and mutual promotion of specialized marketable grain households and specialized diversified production households should be encouraged. At the same time, we should refer to the experiences of the farming output-related contract system in developing forestry and grassland management and select some households to experiment with the contract system. State farms should proceed from their special features to successfully enforce the contract responsibility system. We should correctly handle the relations between unified and separate management and conscientiously make a success of land contracts conducive to increasing land fertility. Payments for different trades should be decided on reasonably and evenly and the standard of accumulation should be rationally fixed so that peasants' burden can be lightened and the enthusiasm for production of the masses of peasants and staff members and workers of farms can be boosted. Urban state enterprises should apply the basic principle for rural reform to explore a road for their own reform which conforms to the characteristics of industry and commerce. For the present, replacement of profit delivery with tax payment should be conscientiously carried out and gradually improved. Industrial, commercial, and construction trades should continue to institute various forms of the operation contract responsibility system, such as the system of contract of money-making enterprises for after-tax profits, the system of fixed deficit quotas for money-losing enterprises, and the multiforms of operation contracts within enterprises. The economic responsibility system of any form should combine responsibility, power, and profit with responsibility placed first. The relations of interests between the state, the enterprise, and the individual worker should be properly handled to ensure that the state takes the lion's share, the enterprise takes the larger share, and the remainder goes to individuals. The interest of consumers should be resolutely safeguarded.

We should reform planning system in line with the principle of emphasizing planned economy and supplementing it with market regulation and strengthen effective management of and planned guidance to the national economy. While properly applying administrative and legislative means, we should better utilize the function of such economic levers as prices, taxes, and credits. Statistical work and supervision over statistics should be strengthened. Production and circulation should be organized in line with the requirement for socialized large-scale production so as to develop a unified socialist market. Efforts should be made to earnestly carry out financial and trading work, reform circulation system, unclog, and open up circulation channels, reduce circulation links and enable commerce to fully perform its functions of promoting and guiding production, ensuring supply and enlivening the economy.

Diverse economic sectors should be energetically developed with the state sector of the economy as the leading factor. We should tremendously develop urban collective economy and properly develop individual economy. [phrase indistinct] communes, and brigades should be established according to local conditions and the proportion of locally-run industrial enterprise and the collective sector

of the economy in the entire national economy should be gradually increased. Commune- and brigade-run enterprises and urban neighborhood-run enterprises should be developed on the basis that they give play to local advantages, produce readily marketable products, and offer quality service.

The reform should be carried out persistently in a well-guided, well-planned, and step-by-step manner. We should both understand the importance and urgency of the reform and understand its complicated and arduous tasks. We should guard against both hesitation and impatience for success, rushing headlong into mass action or uniformity. Ideological and political work should be intensified in the course of reform which should be carried out along the socialist orientation. Every step of the reform and its every measure should be helpful to the fulfillment of the state-stipulated tasks, to the coordinated development of the national economy, to enabling various economic activities to achieve better social economic results, to the overall consideration of the economic interests of all fields and to the steady growth of the state revenue. Reform which involves large areas and is complicated, such as the reform in the financial system, the labor system and the wage system, should be conducted under the unified plan of the central authorities and under the guidance of successful examples and be conducted at selected units first and then at large areas group after group at different times in an orderly and step-by-step manner after earnest experiments. We should have a general, comprehensive plan, which consider both the past and the future, for the reform. We should enliven the economy and, at the same time, strengthen guidance, formulate corresponding policies and methods for supervision and management, and coordinate the efforts of all departments at all levels so that the reform can proceed according to rules and regulations.

Conduct the enterprise consolidation with the spirit of reform. Enterprise consolidation is a basic work for raising the economic results. The year 1983 is a key year to consolidate the enterprises. We should speed up the pace of enterprise consolidation and improve the quality of enterprise consolidation so as to ensure the fulfillment of consolidating all existing enterprises once by 1985. We should start from consolidating leading bodies, regard the improvement of economic results as a goal from beginning to the end, consolidate labor organizations, labor discipline, financial and economic discipline, and all rules and regulations in a down-to-earth manner and earnestly achieve all fundamental work of the enterprises. We should institute and perfect the system of management of fixed quotas and gradually improve the economic responsibility system, the system of personal responsibility, technical responsibility system, and operation and management responsibility system among the enterprises. We should institute and perfect the systems of overall quality control, overall economic accounting and overall energy control. We must integrate the consolidation work with reform, readjustment and technical transformations. Every trade should work out a plan to readjust and consolidate the enterprises one after another. A unified arrangement should be made to link the enterprise consolidation with the consolidation work in other fields, link the consolidation work in key enterprises with that in all enterprises and link the enterprise consolidation with the consolidation of grassroots organizations. According to the above demands, we should advocate and encourage the enterprises to conduct self-consolidation.

Strengthen ideological and cultural construction and set up socialist spiritual civilization.

Building a high-level material civilization as well as a high-level socialist spiritual civilization is a great strategic principle of our party for setting up socialism. The two civilizations are of mutual dependence and have mutual aims. We must achieve the socialist spiritual civilization to promote the development of material civilization, to ensure the realization of fundamentally taking a favorable turn in social conduct in 5 years, and to make more and more people to be well educated and disciplined laborers with lofty ideals and moral integrity.

1) Thoroughly conduct education in communist ideology. Communist ideology is a complete science and a core of socialist spiritual civilization. Persistently educating party members, cadres, and the broad masses of the people with communist ideology is a basic task for building the spiritual civilization. In line with the actual conditions of different ideological and understanding levels of the people, we should educate the people with patriotism, collectivism, socialism, and communism at each level in a planned manner. We should help those, whose revolutionary beliefs were shaken and who lack lofty ideals and political enthusiasm owing to the damage of 10 years' turmoil, foster communism--the strongest spiritual pillar, and firmly form a communist world outlook. While conducting the education of communist ideals, we should start from the education of patriotism, study Chinese modern history, and the history of social development and further study the basic theory of Marxism in a systematic way so as to make the broad masses of cadres, first party-member cadres, and advanced people to understand the law of social development, to establish the lofty communist ideals and beliefs on the basis of scientific theory, to consciously eliminate the influence of all old ideas, to correctly treat all the difficulties and setbacks in the process of development, and to make enthusiastic efforts to achieve our practical work. We should conduct communist moral and discipline education so that the people will adopt new moral concepts to measure their ideas and action and gradually form new relations between the people and new social habits. Party organizations at all levels should strengthen the construction of Marxist theories. Communist party members, particularly the party's leading cadres, must earnestly study Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought and apply Marxist stand, viewpoint, and methods to understand a new situation, to solve a new problem, to sum up new experiences, and to explore a socialist road which reflects China's characteristics. "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is a scientific summation enriched with experience, which should be followed by the Chinese people in building socialism. It is a scientific works enriched with Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought. It is a sharp weapon around which we can unify the thinking of the entire party and the people throughout the country and it has important guiding significance for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist construction. The CPC Central Committee has issued a circular to urge the entire party to earnestly study the works. Following the demands set forth by the central circular, we should earnestly study it and deeply grasp its ideological essence while studying. Meanwhile, we should pay attention to integrating our study with our ideological and work reality. In studying the works, it is necessary to enable the entire party to achieve great progress in understanding and work so as to ensure the smooth development of the upcoming work to conduct party rectification in an overall way.

It is necessary to realistically strengthen ideological and political work and to do a good job in conducting education on the party's principles and policies. Efforts should be made to uphold education on combatting corrosive influence so as to enable the people to be clear about the relationship between communist ideology and existing principles and policies, among the state, collectives, and individuals and between the drive for reform and the program for achieving the four modernizations. Continuous efforts should be made to upgrade ideological and political consciousness and to uphold a correct orientation so as to ensure the smooth implementation of the party's principles and policies and the healthy development of the drive for reform. In building socialist modernization, it is very necessary to stress communist spirit, to combat the bourgeoisie corrosive ideology of egoism and "putting money first in everything," and to encourage the attitude toward labor which is adopted by those who have a sense of being the masters of the country, the revolutionary ideology of wholeheartedly serving the people, the fine tradition of being self-reliant and working hard, the lofty morality of showing concern for the whole situation and ardently cherishing one's collective, the revolutionary style of finding it a pleasure to help others and making concerted efforts, and the enterprising spirit of respecting science and daring to engage in reforms.

The key to conducting education on communist ideology lies in efforts exerted by cadres at all levels. Therefore, it is necessary to first give education in this regard to these educators. In conducting education among the people, we should concentrate our efforts on youths. It is necessary to realistically strengthen the ideological education conducted among young workers, peasants, students, and other social youths. Efforts should be made to strengthen the building of organs and personnel contingents that are in charge of ideological and political work and to study new experience that meets the needs of the new situation and the method of improving ideological and political work so as to steadily raise the level of ideological and political work. It is necessary to answer ideological questions in a convincing manner by aiming at specific problems. Efforts should be made to enable answers to be easy to understand, lively, and attractive and to refrain from giving stereotyped answers and repeat what the book says. By adopting various measures, it is necessary to extensively publicize the advanced ideology and deeds scored by advanced personages, such as Jiang Zhuying, Luo Jianfu, Zhao Chune, Zhang Hua, Zhu Boru and Zhang Haidi so as to foster a practice of learning from the advanced.

2) It is necessary to carry forward the campaign of "five-stress, four-beauty and three-ardent love" on a long-term basis. The campaign is a great beginning for the hundreds of millions of Chinese people who are enthusiastic in transforming social traditions and reforming the society. The campaign is a good method for the masses to study communism and to conduct self-education. The campaign also has very important significance for generally raising the level of the people's ideology and morality, transforming social morale, and for heightening national spirit. The activities of the campaign have exerted tremendous influence in the social life of various circles. We are determined to achieve still greater development in the coming 5 years on the basis of existing achievements.

Regularize and institutionalize the "five-stress, four-beauty and three-ardent love" campaign. We should attend to the "all people civility and courtesy month" activity every year so as to make a month's activity promote the whole year's work. The content and requirements of the activity should be increasingly developed and raised each year. We should continue launching a campaign for good quality service, set up good public order, and create fine surroundings. We should support healthy tendencies and get rid of ill tendencies so as to gradually cultivate a practice of "everybody praising good people and good deeds and arresting evil persons and evil deeds." We should widely launch the activity of the army and the people making concerted efforts to build socialist spiritual civilization. In line with reality, all trades and professions should link the content of the "five-stress, four-beauty and three-ardent love" campaign with education on professional ethics, institute and ceaselessly improve various rules--rules for peasants and rules for neighborhood people--and widely and thoroughly conduct the activities of setting up "civilized villages," "civilized streets," "civilized factories," "civilized schools," "civilized shops," and "5 good families." We should institute a system of making examinations, comparisons and assessments at regular intervals and strive to create large numbers of high-standard civilized units and "5 good families" in the coming 5 years so as to create a good practice of "everybody stressing social morality, all trades and professions stressing professional ethics, and every household stressing family and marriage morality" in the entire society. All party members and especially leading cadres at all levels of the party should enthusiastically be organized to participate in the "five-stress, four-beauty and three-ardent love" campaign, earnestly practice what we advocate, and play an exemplary role for the masses.

3) Accelerate the development of educational, scientific and technological undertakings. The development of education, scientific, and technological undertakings is a strategic priority in economic development as well as a significant content of spiritual civilization. From now on, we should pay full attention to developing intellectuals and put the cultural construction focusing on developing education, science, and technology in an important position. This is an essential prerequisite for making the economy flourishing and an important condition for raising the ideological awareness and moral level of the people. We have previously mentioned the issue of relying on science and technology to develop the economy.

Hereby propose paying attention to spreading rural scientific knowledge and raising the scientific level of the entire people. Attention should also be paid to strengthening philosophic social sciences and the research work of social sciences. We should train talented persons for social sciences and overcome the wrong understanding of despising the research of social sciences. The research work of philosophic social sciences should be aimed at solving the theoretical and practical problems in socialist modernization. We should make high-quality achievements in research work so as to make contributions to our province's two civilizations.

The development of our province's educational undertakings is so far unsuitable for the needs of economic and social development. We must make big decisions to change this backward condition as soon as possible. We should mobilize the forces on all fronts, adopt various forms, and open up various channels to run more and better schools at different levels and with different categories. Primary education is the base of the educational undertakings as a whole. We should make efforts to conduct primary education well. We should improve the teaching conditions of primary and middle schools in a step-by-step manner, get rid of the two-shift system in primary and middle schools, and conscientiously improve the level of teachers and the teaching quality in primary and middle schools. Vigorous efforts should be made to develop teachers' colleges and advanced teachers' schools at each level, to enthusiastically develop rural vocational, technological schools, and to vigorously accelerate the development of higher education. All existing senior middle schools should tap potential, expand the construction of schools, and increase the quotas for recruiting students. At the same time, we should enthusiastically run and establish some universities and specialized professions that our province lacks. We should enthusiastically run radio, TV, correspondence and evening universities well, and enthusiastically arrange and run a college for responsible cadres. We should conduct education for cadres, staff members and workers, and peasants; encourage people to conduct self-education, and strive to eliminate illiteracy among young and middle-aged people in the coming 4 to 5 years. Through conscientious investigations and studies, we should systematically and gradually reform the rules and regulations on the establishment of departments, educational structure, enrollment, and distribution that are not suitable for the needs of development.

From now on, we should annually increase the investments in educational undertakings in a step-by-step manner so as to rationalize the proportion between the development of education and economy with each passing day. All trades, professions, and departments should support education and the educational departments should give play to the spirit of relying on themselves to run schools industriously and thriftily, strive to make greatest achievements in cultivating talented persons with the least manpower and material and financial resources and make greater development in our province's educational undertakings.

4) Make efforts to develop cultural undertakings including literary and art, press and publishing, radio and TV, physical education and public health, libraries, museums and cultural centers. Bring into full play the important functions of these undertakings in inspiring, uniting, and educating the people and in promoting the construction of the two civilizations.

Our literary and art undertakings should adhere to the orientation of serving socialism and the people, persist in the "double-hundred" policy, make efforts to make the literary and artistic creations and performances flourishing, enthusiastically make assessments on literary and artistic work, and raise the connoisseurship of the people. Efforts should be made to offer good paper, magazine, radio, TV and press and we should strive to offer more and better

spiritual food for the masses of the people. We should strengthen medical, public health, and physical education work as well as to improve people's constitution and raise the general level of people's health. A significant issue of the current cultural construction is improvement in the quality of spiritual products. While continuing to overcome "leftist" errors, we should criticize and correct the tendency of bourgeois liberalization and the tendency to produce some spiritual products regardless of social efficiency. All our workers in charge of ideology, culture, and art should fully treasure their great responsibility to the people and use their own creative labor fruits to inspire and kindle the gigantic enthusiasm of the people to make them bravely advance in building socialism.

5) Pay attention to knowledge and intellectuals. Disregarding knowledge and without the participation of intellectuals, it is impossible to realize the four modernizations. In order to turn the superiorities of Heilongjiang's natural resources into economic superiorities, we must rely on all working class people and all peasants and intellectuals, as well as the intellectuals of worker-peasant cadre origin. Party organizations at all levels throughout the province should attach importance to the role of intellectuals in building the socialist modernization, conscientiously implement the party's policy towards intellectuals, enthusiastically create essential working and living conditions for intellectuals, and make them feel at ease and comfortable in making contributions to the construction of Heilongjiang. We should work out practical policy and concrete measures, through studies, to conscientiously solve the problem of "wild geese flying to the south." We should attend to bringing into play the functions of existing intellectuals, fully tap the potentialities of them, form a rational circulation of talented persons and [word indistinct] the state of accumulated talented persons being not able to bring their functions into full play at some units. We should institute a new policy to encourage intellectuals to work in rural and border areas. We should further solve the problems of intellectuals' failure to give play to their specialities, making advances in knowledge, and engaging in advanced studies. We should strengthen the ideological and political work among intellectuals, ceaselessly improve their ideological understanding, vigorously praise advanced and model intellectuals, and continue to urge intellectuals to maintain close links with, mutually learn from, and make progress with workers, peasants and the people.

It is necessary to strengthen the construction of democracy and legal systems so as to guarantee the smooth development of various undertakings.

Building highly-developed socialist democracy is one of the party's fundamental tasks in the new historic period. Building socialist democracy should be closely integrated with building socialist legal systems so as to institutionalize and legalize socialist democracy. At present, the development of socialist democracy in China and the construction of socialist legal systems have entered into a new period. We must place our entire work on the track of democracy and legal systems.

1) Efforts should be made to develop socialist democracy so as to protect the masses as the masters of the country. The most basic task for building highly-developed socialist democracy is to foster the material conception of history, to respect the people's status of master in the society and country and to correctly guide and realistically protect the masses to be the masters of the country. According to the constitution's provisions, it is necessary to strengthen the building of the people's congress system so as to enable the people, through their representatives, to better exercise their right in managing the state's big matters and in strengthening their supervision over the government organs and personnel so as to guarantee the administrative organs at all levels throughout the province will effectively guide and organize the construction of socialism. Efforts should be made to expand socialist democracy to every corner of the society, to develop democratic management among enterprises, establishments, and units and to develop the masses' autonomy in grassroots social life. By convening staff-workers' congress and villagers' meetings, efforts should be made to enable the masses to actively participate in the management of politics, the economy, culture, and social life and to steadily enhance their sense of being master of the country. In protecting the people's democratic right, it is necessary to realistically listen to the people's voice and opinions, to earnestly deal with the people's petition letters and visits and to support and safeguard the masses who have bravely struggled against bad elements and irregularities. Meanwhile, every citizen should fulfill their bound duty. Efforts should be made to strengthen the building of political power at grassroots levels. By the end of 1984, we will have completed the establishment of township people's government, strengthened the building of neighborhood committees and villagers' committees and will have succeeded in establishing public utilities and welfare undertakings. Areas which are populated by minority nationalities should do a good job in earnestly enforcing regional autonomy and building the township of minority nationalities.

2) Efforts should be made to strengthen socialist legal systems so as to enhance the people's sense of legal systems. To realistically protect the people's democracy, it is imperative to enhance socialist legal systems and to truly foster the practice of abiding by the law as long as it exists, strictly enforcing the law and dealing with those who have violated the law. Practice has proven that the work to enhance socialist legal systems and to punish criminals in line with the law, as well as the work to prevent crimes by applying moral concepts and public opinions as means, are supplementing each other. Therefore, our party's important task is to extensively and sustainedly conduct propaganda work and education mainly on the constitution and, by adopting various lively measures in line with the reality, to disseminate the constitution and law and popularize legal knowledge among the vast number of people so as to make the masses able to use the legal weapon to struggle against violations.

The party's cadres, particularly leading cadres at all levels, should foster a thinking of running the country by laws, set examples in enforcing the constitution and the law, and should lead and guide the masses in the observation of the constitution and the law. Schools of various kinds at all levels should actively create conditions for opening classes on legal systems. The trade

unions, the CYL committees, the women's federations, and mass organizations should also conduct propaganda work and education on legal systems among the masses with whom they are connected. The people's congresses and their Standing Committees at all levels should strengthen their supervision in line with the law over the work of governments, people's courts, and procuratorial offices. The provincial people's congress and its Standing Committee should strengthen its work of local legislation, particularly economic legislation, so as to meet the needs of economic construction and the drive for reform. Party organizations at all levels must conduct their activities within the limit of the constitution and the law.

No party organizations and party members are allowed to place themselves above the constitution and the law and to have privileges that surmount the constitution and the law. Cadres in governments and judicial and public security departments and policemen should uphold the principles, be honest in performing official duties, impartially enforce the law, resolutely block those who seek private gains by violating the law, and should regard the strict observation and exemplary enforcement of the constitution and the law as their sacred and honorary duty.

3) Correctly understand class struggle which is still existing and give full play to the role of public security, procuratorial, and judicial units as organs of dictatorship. In our country, although class struggle is no longer the main contradiction in social life and most social contradictions do not have the nature of class struggle, yet class struggle will protractedly exist within a certain limit and it will become acute under certain conditions. Under the new situation in particular, when we are practicing the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy, activities of foreign secret agents and spies have become acute and various foreign decadent capitalist ideologies have corroded and infiltrated into our minds. Appalling criminal cases have occurred unceasingly. In the face of this complicated situation, we must oppose the viewpoint of expanding class struggle and of regarding class struggle as dead.

Class struggle in socialist society and its influence is a matter of objective reality and we must not ignore it at any time. In terms of ideology and practice, we must continue to eliminate the "leftist" influence and the present rightist phenomena which we have failed to effectively deal with. Only by effectively exercising the dictatorship function of public security organs and persisting in unswervingly dealing blows to hostile elements and serious criminals can social order be stabilized and the people's democracy effectively guaranteed.

Therefore, we must strengthen the dictatorship function of the public security and procuratorial and judicial organs, correctly use the law as a weapon, adopt effective measures, raise the rate of cracking criminal cases, resolutely crack down on the sabotage activities of counterrevolutionaries and antisocialist hostile elements and deal strict blows to serious criminal activities in the economic and other spheres. We must protect key construction projects and the

people's safety. The public security and judicial organs must maintain close cooperation with each other and must strictly and rapidly handle criminals who have seriously disrupted social order including murderers, arsonists, bombplanters, hijackers, boat pirates, rapists, and robbers. They should by no means be treated. The public security organs must be strengthened and struggles against concealed activities must be deeply carried out. In order to safeguard the rights and benefits of women and children, efforts must be made to deal ruthlessly with the criminal activities of abducting women and children and murdering baby girls. We must resolutely struggle against all criminal acts that harm the spiritual civilization, strengthen public security management, and effectively prevent and eliminate all hideous phenomena that may pollute society and foster good social conduct.

4) Strengthen and reform public security, procuratorial, and judicial work, comprehensively implement the principle of improving social order in an all-round manner and strive to achieve fundamental improvements in public security. In carrying out public security work, we must take the initiative in shifting the emphasis of work to safeguarding socialist modernization construction. We must regularly study new situations in the course of economic construction, know economic policies and laws well, reform and readjust some measures and methods that do not suit the new situation. The reform of public security work must be carried out actively and carefully in line with the objective of strengthening public security work, socialist democracy and the legal system, of consolidating and strengthening the people's democratic dictatorship and of guaranteeing an enduring stability in the country. We must properly handle the relations between consolidating and strengthening the people's democratic dictatorship, between strict public security management and enlivening the economy, between dealing blows to criminal activities and preventing crimes, between meting out punishment in accordance with law and reforming through education, and between work done by specialized organs and by the masses. The workstyle of handling cases single-handedly and the Yamen workstyle must be resolutely eliminated.

In order to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in public security, we must ensure that social order is restored to the best historical level in the next 5 years. First of all, we must clearly understand that social and public security problems are a comprehensive reflection of various contradictions in society. We must understand the protracted, complicated, and arduous natures and the pressing needs of public security consolidation. It is necessary to persist in unswervingly dealing blows to domestic and foreign hostile elements who disrupt socialism and other criminals, doing a good job in this regard.

Second, we must comprehensively implement the principle of tackling public security problems in an overall manner. The comprehensive handling of public security problems is an affair related to the whole party and society. We must persist in an unified party leadership and must have the whole party, all the people, all fronts, and all departments take up this work. All units must include the measures for comprehensively tackling public security problems in their own work plans. We should combine the consolidation of the inner part of public security organizations with the consolidation of the society, the

urban areas, and the rural areas. We should also integrate the consolidation of social order with the consolidation of enterprises, with the building of grassroots political power, and with the correction of unhealthy tendencies. The system of responsibility for safety and defense, the system of personal responsibility, and the system of responsibility in helping and educating the delinquents should be extensively instituted from the higher levels to the grassroots units. We should conscientiously sum up and popularize our province's experience of "first educating, second dealing blows, third preventing and fourth consolidating," which was formed over the past few years in an effort to make this experience more substantial and perfect. At present, special attention should be paid to dealing severe and prompt blows to criminal offenders according to the law. Then, the focus of the work should be placed on the building of grassroots units. We should conscientiously consolidate and strengthen the public security police substations and the public security organs of these substations and should establish and amplify the neighborhood public security and mediation organizations in cities, towns, and the countryside. Retired cadres, workers and teachers should be the key members of neighborhood public security and mediation organizations in cities and towns. Public security and mediation organizations in rural areas should be combined with the building of militia. And last, attention should be paid to the mass work. In the course of dealing severe blows to serious criminals, political, judicial and public security cadres, and the people's policemen should learn to do the mass work, keep close ties with the masses, and improve the relationship between the policemen and the people. They should also be adept at correctly handling disputes among the people through the ways of education, persuasion, and mediation so as to nip many public security problems in the bud and solve them at the grassroots. It is necessary to actively prevent criminal offenses, educate and rescue the misled people, make great efforts in educating, rescuing and transforming the misled people, conduct political and ideological work among such people in a patient and penetrating manner and help them solve their practical problems of production and livelihood so as to enable people with minor law violations to realize their errors and mend their ways and change as far as possible the people who have already taken the criminal road to a new one.

We should consolidate the political, judicial, and public security ranks and regularize them. We should comprehensively raise the political and professional quality of cadres and the people's policemen, raise their social status, and improve their technical equipment. Policemen should be treated strictly. Political, judicial and public security cadres, the people's policemen, and leading bodies at all levels in particular must have the political awareness of being absolutely loyal to the party and honest to the people, must have the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" and serve as the bodyguard and public servant of the people. At the same time, the masses should be educated to vigorously support the work of the political, judicial and public security cadres, and policemen.

5) Strengthen the building of frontier defense and ensure the safety of the borders. Being located in border areas with a long frontier line, our province is the great north gate of our motherland and has a very important

strategic position. Because the border areas have plenty of natural resources and have great potential for development, we should strive to help border areas accelerate the development of economic, cultural, and educational undertakings. It is necessary to vigorously strengthen and improve the administration of border areas, intensify ideological education among the people in border areas, and conscientiously implement the policies concerning the border areas. It is also necessary to enhance our vigilance, attend to military-police joint defense, army-civilian joint defense and police-civilian joint defense, to work in cooperation, fight in coordination and strive to build a stable frontier defense force.

It is necessary to strengthen the structure of the frontier guards and the people's armed police force, intensify the building of the reserves and the militia, improve the work of supporting the army and of giving preferential treatment to the families of soldiers as well as the work of supporting the government and cherishing the people, strengthen the unity between the army and the government, and between the army and the people.

3. Consolidating and building the party ranks and strengthening and improving the party's leadership is a basic guarantee for accomplishing the four modernizations. Our party is the vanguard of the working class and is armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Although our party was seriously injured during the "Great Cultural Revolution," the major trend of our party's ranks and nature is good. Over the past few years, through conducting organizational consolidation and ideological education, the party's situation has been improved. However, a fundamental turn for the better in party style has not yet been achieved.

Since the party shoulders a glorious task and takes on the responsibility for leadership during the period of the four modernizations, many new tasks have been raised for the party. To fulfill these new tasks, we should not only thoroughly bind the wounds caused by the "10-year turmoil" and restore and carry forward the party's fine tradition and workstyle, but also make progress and creation and enhance the party's fighting capacity to the new height of suiting the new historical missions. Through consolidation and construction, we must make party organizations at all levels become the firm core for leading the socialist modernization drive and ensure that the whole party will fulfill with one heart and one mind the strategic objectives put forward by the 12th Party Congress.

1) Strengthen education among party members and carry out party rectification in a planned way and step by step. The 12th Party Congress decided to carry out party rectification throughout the party beginning in the coming autumn-winter period. This party rectification has epoch-making significance in our party's history, is a matter of fundamental importance, is a strategic measure for building the party, and has a bearing on the future and destiny of the party and the four modernizations. Party organizations at all levels must carry out the party rectification with good results in line with the plans of the CPC Central Committee. At present, attention should be paid to selecting some

places to carry out party rectification. In particular, party rectification should be carried out on a trial basis in some leading organs at the county level and at the department and bureau levels. Principle responsible comrades of CPC committees at all levels should personally attend to party rectification work, grasp the at-hand materials, find out new problems, and research new experiences on the basis of summing up the experiences gained over the past 4 years in rectifying the party.

Party rectification should start with the rectification of ideology. The purpose is to firmly unite the ideology of the whole party within the Marxist line which was defined by the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and by the 12th Party Congress. The party member educational work should be vigorously strengthened before, during, and after party rectification. The new constitution adopted by the 12th Party Congress is the guiding principle for building the party in the new stage and is the major content of party member education. Through studying the new constitution, party members should understand the nature, tasks, goal, and aim of the party, should consolidate their ideology, organizations, and workstyle in line with the conditions for party members and cadres stipulated by the party constitution; should firmly maintain political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee; should serve the people wholeheartedly; and should adhere to the principle of the democratic centralism. On the basis of studying documents, it is necessary to conduct criticism and self-criticism in line with reality and organize party members to measure themselves by the standards of the party constitution so as to turn the demands of the party constitution into the voluntary actions of party members. It is imperative to give full play to the vanguard exemplary role of party members and the fighting role of party branches, consolidate the backward party branches step by step, conduct the activities of appraising the advanced party branches and excellent party members, and organize and educate the large number of party members to take the lead, and set example in implementing the party's policies, studying science and culture, doing the mass work and fulfilling the tasks for production and work assigned by the party and the state. In rural areas, the system of party members contacting with households should be instituted. Cadres at grassroots units should handle affairs impartially and maintain close ties with the masses.

In line with need and possibility, we must do well in recruiting party members in a guided, planned, and well-organized manner. We must persist in recruiting party members in accordance with stipulated requirements; strictly adhere to the procedure for party administration; actively foster, educate, and examine activists; and realistically ensure the quality of new party members. In the future, the focus of recruiting party members will be concentrated on backbone cadres working in the frontline of all trades and professions who have a fairly good political consciousness, professional skills, and ability and in departments and localities where party members are few and the party strength is weak. Recruiting of party members from middle-age and young intellectuals must be intensified. Those who earnestly ask for party membership must not be rejected under any pretext provided that they meet the requirements for party members.

2) Do well in organizational reform and speed up the building of the ranks of cadres who are revolutionary, young, knowledgeable, and professionally competent. The current province-wide organizational reform is one of the most important components of system reform as well as a revolution. It has played an important part in further overcoming bureaucratism, raising work efficiency, intensifying unity, and creating a new situation. On line with the unified plans of the central authorities, we must fulfill the organizational reform tasks from the higher to the lower levels and clearly define the range of responsibility so as to keep pace with the organization reform. We must make overall arrangements for streamlining organs, reducing the staff of organs, installing personnel in leading bodies and in the training of cadres, and must do a good job in this regard. Localities where economic development is badly needed and where conditions permit must try out a new reform system, abolishing a number of districts and putting counties under city administration. In the course of organizational reform, we should pay attention to both reform work and production and by no means should we slacken our efforts which may cause dislocation and delay in work and confusion in production. No person is permitted to take advantage of reform to engage in unhealthy tendencies when discovered; problems must be investigated and strictly dealt with.

The key to organizational reform lies in readjustment and installation of personnel in the leading bodies of party committees and governments. Adhering to the principle of selecting for leading posts those who have both ability and political integrity, we must select cadres with political consciousness, good organizational ability, and essential scientific and cultural knowledge. We must resolutely remove "people of the five categories" from the leading bodies and strictly prevent them from joining the rear-service ranks. All "persons who try never to offend anybody," dare not adhere to principle, blaze new trails, and take risks and those who are irresponsible are also not suitable for leading posts. In order to cope with the varying nature of the work and tasks of leading organs, the age structure of cadres must be ladder-shaped and their knowledge structure must be reasonable. Earnest efforts must be made to foster and select rear-service cadre ranks with a strong party spirit, college education, and professional knowledge and who are in the prime of life and select in a planned manner the most outstanding ones to reinforce the leading bodies at all levels and in various departments. A few years later, a fairly large number of such cadres will be gradually installed in the leading bodies of various fronts, organizations, and enterprises and they will serve as backbone cadres.

In order to foster successors for our construction undertakings and to continue and carry forward the party's principles and policies, we must start building the third echelon right now and foster and select many thousands of outstanding middle-age and young cadres with ability and political integrity and a fairly high level of cultural and professional knowledge. We must break with the old ideas and conventions and adopt the method of having the masses recommend and the organizations examine while selecting competent persons, and we must see to it that they are not selected in a stereotyped way.

Attention should be paid to the selection of women and minority cadres. After the selection of personnel, we must temper them through practice, and train them in party schools and various kinds of cadre schools so as to enable them to become more experienced as soon as possible. After leaving their posts, older cadres who have made great contributions to the party and the people in the protracted revolutionary construction must be highly respected. We must provide well for their daily life and give full play to their role. Newly elected cadres must work boldly and must be responsible for their work. In addition, they must be prudent and careful and must respect old comrades. Old comrades must try their utmost to support new cadres, "promote them to leading posts and help them manage things for a while," boldly allow new cadres to work, serve as their advisers, give them suggestions, and do a good job in replacing old cadres with new cadres. In the replacement of old cadres by new ones, we must arouse the initiative of cadres around 50 years old and give full play to their role as backbone cadres in all spheres of work. We must open a path for cadres to become more professionally competent.

To ensure that the ranks of the cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent is a strategic principle set forth since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. At present, among the 920,000 cadres in the province, only a small number of them have studied Marxist-Leninist theory in a systematic manner, only 12.7 percent have received university and college education or higher and nearly half of them have a middle school level or lower education. The most effective way to raise the quality of the ranks of cadres is to pay attention to studying practices, to be good at summing up experiences, and, in particular, to conduct training on a regular and extensive basis. The CPC Central Committee has demanded that each party and government cadre should temporarily leave his job for 6 months of study after every 3 years of work. In line with this demand, each year, 16 percent of the cadres in organs at or above the county level should temporarily leave their jobs to study. Efforts should be made to strengthen the building of cadre training centers and to constantly improve party schools, cadre schools, and other training centers. The potential of universities and colleges should be fully tapped to run well the special training courses for cadres. We should use various forms of study, actively organize training, support spare-time studies, and encourage the practice of becoming professionally competent through self-study so as to gradually form a complete cadre educational system which has many levels and diversified specifications, which serves many trades, and which is regularized. We must, through many years of effort, greatly raise the Marxist-Leninist level of cadres, their scientific and cultural level, and their professional level so as to meet the needs of the four modernizations.

3) A fundamental turn for the better in the party style should be effected as soon as possible. The life or death of the ruling party and the success or failure of the four modernizations hinges on party style. We should never treat problems in the party style lightly. CPC committees at all levels should pay special attention to solving the problems of party style, principle responsible comrades should personally assume responsibilities, and the whole

party and all forces should be mobilized for this work. The key to effecting a fundamental turn for the better in party style lies with leading cadres at all levels. The party's leading cadres at all levels should take the lead in rectifying party style, set an example in this regard, take the lead in observing the party constitution, and conscientiously abide by the "guiding principles." They should not only refuse to engage in malpractices, but also should resolutely resist various kinds of malpractices so as to affect and bring along their own localities and departments with their model actions and to effect a fundamental turn for the better in the party style across the province.

In rectifying party style, efforts should be concentrated on the root of the problems. In line with the demands of the CPC Central Committee's documents No 4 and No 5, we should penetratingly conduct education on party spirit, party style, and party disciplines; strive to enhance the awareness of communism of the large number of party members, intensify their proletarian party spirit, and heighten their sense of organization and discipline. We should popularize the "accumulative type" method for consolidating party style, concentrate our efforts on the malpractices which are the most serious ones in the localities and departments and which evoke the strongest reaction among the masses. Such malpractices should be investigated and corrected one by one so as to accumulate the respective victories into one tremendous victory.

At present, the evil trend of taking advantage of one's power and position for personal privileges should be resolutely checked. Serious cases of malfeasance and, in particular, cases of brazenly violating the party's political discipline, corrupting party style, and destroying party discipline should be investigated in a timely manner and severely dealt with so as to enforce party discipline. We should encourage healthy trends and deal blows to unhealthy ones and should never tolerate the latter. Continued efforts should be made to deal blows to serious economic crimes. Every unhealthy trend and every criminal case, whenever it is revealed, should be thoroughly investigated and severely dealt with and should never be left unsettled. On the basis of past experience, further efforts should be made to strengthen the leadership and adopt effective measures to further deal blows to serious economic crimes so as to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in the party style and social conduct.

4) Conscientiously implement democratic centralism and gradually regularize party activities. Democratic centralism is the basic organizational principle of our party. CPC committees at all levels should improve the collective leadership system and major matters should be decided by collective discussions. It is necessary to listen to opinions from various fields, pool the wisdom of the masses, and prevent the patriarchal system and the practice of one person alone having the say. At the same time, we should eliminate the abnormal situation of discussing something without reaching a decision due to one person's opposition. The collective leadership and the division of labor should be combined with individual responsibility and each and every CPC committee member should fulfill his duty in doing the assigned work.

the democratic system of life should be strengthened. All leading cadres should lead a dual organizational life, conscientiously conduct criticism and self-criticism, stress the truth rather than all considerations of face, speak frankly and sincerely, treat others honestly, and refuse engage in little tricks. They should handle affairs in line with the party spirit and principle, take on the right course, and refuse to go through the back door. Leading persons should be concerned with one another, love, protect, and support one another and make allowances for one another. They should adhere to principle in handling major matters, give no thought to trifles, work with one heart and one mind, and unite as one. Leading cadres should not only receive supervision from the higher levels, but also receive supervision from the same level and from the masses so as to really manifest the Marxist principle of the masses supervising their own public servants.

The system of party member rallies and party congresses should be strengthened. Party member rallies and party congresses should convene scheduled meetings to discuss and decide the major affairs of the party so as to ensure that party members and representatives can fully exercise their democratic rights. It is necessary to adhere to the organizational principle of the individual party members submitting to the party organizations, the minority submitting to the majority, the lower level organizations being subordinated to the higher level organizations and all organizations of the party, and all party members being subordinated to the national party congress and to the CPC Central Committee. Before reaching a decision on a party resolution, the people can speak their minds freely and express their own opinions. After party organizations make a decision, the people can reserve their opinions, but cannot willfully spread dubious, unsatisfactory, and opposite opinions concerning the party's resolutions. In action, they must abide by the party's resolutions. Party organizations at all levels across the province should gradually form a lively and vivid political situation, characterized with a high-degree of centralism based on a high-degree of democracy.

In line with the stipulations of the party constitution, the provincial advisory commission and the provincial discipline inspection commission should be elected at this provincial party congress. The role of individuals should be brought into full play.

5) Correctly handle the relationship between the party and the government and give full play to the role of the government, the mass groups, and other administrative departments. The core of the four basic principles is to adhere to and improve the party leadership. Without the party leadership, the four modernizations will never be fulfilled. The party leadership mainly means the political, ideological, and organizational leadership. Since the focus of the work of the whole party has been shifted to economic construction, CPC committees at all levels should strengthen their leadership over the economic work in a practical and effective manner. Major questions concerning economic work should be discussed by the party committees for adopting resolutions. Communist party

members who are working in government and judicial organs, enterprises, establishments and units should resolutely abide by the party's leadership and exemplarily enforce the party's principles and policies. However, abiding by the party's leadership does not mean to take on all administrative affairs. Efforts should be made to do a good job in dividing work between government and party. The party should guarantee governments and judicial organs, enterprises, establishments, and units to effectively and independently conduct their work. Party members should free themselves from administrative affairs so as to concentrate their efforts on implementing the party's principles and policies and to supervise successfully self-discipline among party members. Efforts should be made to conduct successfully propaganda work and education among the broad masses of party members so as to bring into play their vanguard and model role in all work and social life.

The trade union, the CYL committee, the women's federation, the federation of literary and art circles, the social science federation, the overseas Chinese federation, the Fellowship Association of Taiwan Compatriots, and the Scientific and Technological Association are links between the party and the masses. Efforts should be made to bring into full play their role in uniting with and educating workers, youths, women, intellectuals, and overseas Chinese.

It is necessary to strengthen further the work of the patriotic united work front. The united work front was the "magic weapon" of the democratic revolutionary period and will still play the same role in fulfilling the party's three tasks such as achieving the four modernizations, unifying the motherland and combating hegemonism. Efforts should be made to implement earnestly the principle of "long-term coexistence, mutual supervision," and of "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe" so as to enhance cooperation between the party and various democratic parties, nonparty democratic personages, the upper circles of minority nationalities and patriotic personages of religious circles and so as to further strengthen the building of the broadened united work front that is composed of all socialist laborers and patriots who support socialism and the reunification of the motherland. It is necessary to eliminate continuously the "leftist" influence, to implement further the policy of the united work front, and to deal vigorously with problems left from implementing policy. Efforts should be made to bring into full play the CPPCC's role and every positive factor so as to organize all forces to make new contributions to the program of achieving the four modernizations, reunifying the motherland and making China prosperous.

6) Enhance revolutionary vigor and improve work methods and workstyle. To create a new situation, it is necessary to do a great deal of work, to overcome many difficulties and obstruction, to master every new thing that we have never learned, and, particularly, to carry forward the pioneering spirit of working hard. All Communist Party members, particularly leading cadres at all levels, should steadily strengthen their sense of duty imposed on them by history, should be men of endurable and undaunted action, and should take the lead in being pioneers of building modernizations so as to develop further the

working-hard spirit and to pass on the tradition from generation to generation. Comrades who are not active in spirit and not healthy in ideology should be educated through conducting thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological work to enable them to brace up. Party organizations should show concern for and cherish cadres, make rational arrangement for their work and help them solve their practical difficulties. However, a Communist Party member who is determined to give his all to the communist cause should not be preoccupied with personal gain and loss and still should refrain from seeking private gains by taking advantage of his power authorized by the people. It is necessary to take the instruction of "never forgetting unity and struggle and exerting efforts to make China prosperous" as a motto and to concentrate all efforts on the cause of the party and the people so as to be the people's public servant worthy of the name. Meanwhile, it is necessary to establish vigorously the system of responsibility for cadres on various front and at all levels and, by conducting examination and adopting the people's appraisal, to carry out commendation and punishment mainly in line with cadres' performance in implementing the system. Efforts should be made to actively open the avenue of having cadres receive specialized professional training and to encourage cadres to become the expert or specialist on their own front so as to bring into full play the enthusiasm of cadres on various fronts at all levels.

It is necessary to strengthen investigations and studies and to be careful in scientifically adopting a resolution. To create a new situation, it is necessary to accurately grasp strategic questions and to adopt new resolutions. To conform these resolutions with objective reality, it is imperative to grasp the cause and effect of things and the entire true picture. Therefore, all key resolutions should be adopted through careful investigations. In carrying out investigations and studies, it is imperative to uphold the principles that reflect the party's character and scientific ways; to extensively listen to the opinions of specialists and the masses; to collect a large amount of true, dependable, and first-hand materials to carry out feasible studies and full appraisal; and to draw up the best plan through conducting overall and repeated comparison and analysis in an effort to place all resolutions on the foundation of careful investigations and studies and of scientific analysis and appraisal.

It is necessary to conduct work in a down-to-earth manner and to achieve practical results in them. Failure to thoroughly carry out our work has become a serious problem in our current work. It is imperative to resolutely change the malpractice of doing one's work in a rough, careless, and boastful manner. We should free ourselves from convening excess meetings and conducting excess documentary work and should do much work in a down-to-earth manner. All work that we have decided to do should be thoroughly carried out one by one. Continuous efforts should be made to conduct supervision and inspection over work. Those who have not thoroughly carried out their work should be seriously criticized so as to enable them to know that no work is allowed to be put off.

We contend that leading cadres should not indulge in empty talk and evade crucial questions, and should dare to deal with knotty difficulties and to do more practical things that benefit the people. By doing so can we make steady and solid progress in our cause.

Comrades: We are being faced with a very gratifying situation and a very arduous task. Let's more closely rally under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee to unite as one, to enhance our confidence in our cause, to heighten our spirit, to make progress by opening new roads, and to strive to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in our province and to turn Heilongjiang into a beautiful and prosperous province.

CSO: 4005/1127

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG DISCIPLINE INSPECTION WORK REPORT

SK220410 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Aug 83 p 2

[Work report by the Discipline Inspection Committee of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee delivered at the Fifth Provincial Party Congress on 23 July 1983]

[Text] The present Discipline Inspection Committee of the provincial CPC committee was elected by the First Plenary Session of the Fourth Provincial CPC Committee in January 1979. In line with the regulations of the party constitution, the discipline inspection committee now submits a report on the major work conditions and basic experiences in the past 4 years and suggestions of the work ahead for examination and approval by the Fifth Party Congress.

1. Since its founding, the Discipline Inspection Committee of the provincial CPC committee has been confronted with a situation in which the party is ideologically thrown into confusion, party style is unhealthy, party discipline is lax, and pending cases are piled up sky high, caused by 10 years' turmoil. Our tasks are arduous. The party Central Committee stipulates: The basic tasks of the Discipline Inspection Committee are to safeguard the rules and regulations of the party and to conscientiously conduct well the party style. Under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee and the Discipline Inspection Committee of the party Central Committee focusing on correcting party style, we have accomplished a few tasks as follows:

1) Redress Unjust, False and Wrong Cases

In line with the spirit of the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee and in cooperation with relevant departments, the Discipline Inspection Committee of the provincial CPC committee attached prime importance to examining large numbers of unjust, false, and incorrect cases and reversing verdicts that had been passed on to them, leftover by the "Great Cultural Revolution" and history. On the basis of investigations and studies, in May 1979, we submitted [a report on the situation in which party members appeal cases and make suggestions on the work ahead] for approval by the provincial CPC committee and for relay to all localities. In line with the demands of the provincial CPC committee

and the principle of seeking truth from facts and redressing errors, party committees and discipline inspection committees at all levels conducted the work of reexamining cases in a planned, step-by-step, enthusiastic and steady manner. Some 81,155 cases and 117,842 persons, who had been unjustly, falsely and wrongly charged during the "Great Cultural Revolution" period, have been redressed. Some 24,164 historically old cases of opposing rightist tendency and the four clean-ups movement have been reexamined and handled and 15,666 of them have been redressed and corrected. At the same time, 13,584 persons who were wrongly charged as rightists have been examined and corrected. Through reexamining and correcting unjust, false, and incorrect cases, we tentatively eliminated the influence of "leftist" ideology, drew a lesson from historical experiences, drew a clear distinction between right and wrong, and strengthened the unity within and without the party. As for rehabilitating and carrying forward the fine tradition of the party on seeking truth from facts and arousing all positive factors for serving the four modernizations, we have brought our important functions into play.

2) Examine and Handle the Persons and Incidents Connected With Lin Biao and Jiang Qing

Under the unified leadership of party committees at all levels, discipline inspection committees at all levels positively engaged in exposing, criticizing, and examining cases. In line with the spirit of the fifth national work conference on examining and handling the "two cases" and the demands of the provincial CPC committee, we cooperated with relevant departments to determine conscientiously and strictly the nature of those who were under examination and conscientiously and prudently concluded the cases. In line with the principle of "handling leniently and criticizing strictly," we transferred a large number of persons out of leading posts and key departments. Thus, the factionalism of the bourgeoisie has been destroyed, party organizations and the ranks of the cadres have been purified, and a political situation in which unity and stability go hand in hand has been developed.

3) Study and Implement 'Guiding Principles'

After the promulgation "the guiding principles for inner party political life," the third plenary enlarged session of the Fourth Provincial CPC Committee made a decision, urging party committees at all levels to regard the "guiding principles" as important rules and regulations of the party that we must strictly abide by and as a powerful weapon for strengthening the construction of the party and correcting the party style and to organize party members to conscientiously study and implement them.

The provincial CPC committee set up leading groups in charge of studying and implementing the "guiding principles," approved and relayed "the report on deeply studying and implementing the 'guiding principles' and consolidating the party style," made by the Discipline Inspection Committee of the provincial CPC committee, and held a provincial meeting to exchange experience in implementing the "guiding principles." All localities adopted various forms to widely

publicize the basic spirit and the significance of the "guiding principles" and good persons and good deeds emerging from implementing them, selected a few typical cases that violated the "guiding principles" and have educational significance, widely publicized the cases among the masses and built up a great momentum. Party members have been generally trained in rotation. Over 90 percent of the party members across the province participated in the rotational training classes. In line with reality, party members measured themselves and conducted consolidation and improvement.

Leading bodies at and above the county levels concentrated on consolidating their party style for a period of time. With the spirit of consolidating the party style, they conducted criticism and self-criticism and consolidated party style and party discipline. Each year they conduct a general investigation on implementing the "guiding principles" and ceaselessly promote the work of studying and implementing the "guiding principles." Through studying and implementing the "guiding principles," we have scored good achievements in strengthening the awareness of implementing the line, principles, and policies of the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, promoting the regularization of the party's political life, strengthening the sense of organization and discipline and carrying forward the fine tradition of the party.

4) Resolutely Correct Unhealthy Practices

Discipline inspection committees at all levels have turned their key energy from investigating and handling the cases in violation of discipline to attending to the party style of the governing party, taken the protection of political discipline as a key task, attended to both policies and the economy, and conscientiously corrected unhealthy practices. In 1980, all localities generally stopped the unhealthy practice of eating and drinking extravagantly with public funds and accepting products for trial use. In 1981, the whole province focused on solving four problems such as politically not acting in unison with the party Central Committee, economically violating the law and discipline, practicing bureaucratic style of work, and seeking personal privileges. In 1982, the whole province focused on examining and correcting the problems of party members and cadres building private houses in violation of discipline and buying high-grade commodities for staff members and workers with public funds. This year, we are engaged in correcting the three unhealthy practices of seeking personal privileges in distributing houses, placing children, relatives and friends in violation of principles, and taking advantages of functions and rights to "make things difficult for others." In order to effectively correct all unhealthy practices, we adopted methods of warning others and sounding the alarm in advance with regard to the problems with great possibility of occurrence and strengthened the preventive education. In the past few years, we issued 18 circulars and notices as "small legislations" and stipulated the things not allowed to do so as to make it convenient for party members to abide by the stipulations, for the masses to exercise supervision and for the organizations to conduct examinations. These circulars and notices have been very helpful. In the province, efforts have been made to check the following

five evil trends. It has been revealed that a total of 19,374 party members and cadres embezzled 10.09 million yuan of public funds and used public property to build houses for private use--of these 10.09 million yuan, some 5.95 million yuan have been recovered; more than 17.38 million yuan of public funds were used to purchase expensive commodities for workers and staff members--of these 17.38 million yuan, 10.5 million yuan have been recovered; the public fund used for extravagant wining and dining amounted to 7.86 million yuan, of which, 1.06 million yuan have been recovered; violations of financial and economic disciplines amounted to 420 million yuan and 113 million yuan should be taken over--of these 113 million yuan, some 90 million yuan have been captured; and the public funds owed by workers and staff members for a long time amounted to 86 million yuan, and 10.85 million yuan of them have already been collected. Efforts have also been made to check other kinds of unhealthy tendencies, thus helping improve the party style, raising the party prestige and making the relationship between the party and the masses become closer and closer.

5) Deal Blows to Serious Economic Criminal Activities

After receiving the "emergency circular" of the CPC Central Committee in January 1982, the provincial CPC committee has promptly made arrangements for conducting the activity of dealing blows to serious economic crimes across the province. CPC committees at all levels have regarded this activity as an important task and strengthened their leadership over it. Discipline inspection commissions at all levels have vigorously and speedily attended to this work. Leading groups in charge of implementing the "emergency circular" of the CPC Central Committee have been established across the province, offices have been set up under these leading groups and a total of 8,800 working personnel have been transferred to organize a 26,000 person contingent to handle cases in this regard. Party organizations at all levels have instituted the system of leaders assuming responsibility in handling cases, and concentrated their efforts on investigating and handling general and appalling cases. They have adhered to seeking truth from facts, strictly abided by the legal procedures and conscientiously observed the party policies. They have also conducted the anti-corruption education in an extensive way and in line with the reality and established and improved regulations and systems. Over the past year or so, great achievements have been scored in this activity. By the end of June, a total of 13,682 cases were put on record across the province (of them, 1,181 were general and appalling cases), and 11,379 of these cases were concluded, accounting for 83 percent. Some 20.33 million yuan of illicit money and goods were recovered. A total of 2,440 people voluntarily surrendered themselves to the police or judicial departments. Along with the penetrating and sound development of this activity, economic crimes have been stricken, a large number of party members, cadres and the masses have been educated, the implementation of various economic policies has been guaranteed, the socialist economic system and the modernization drive has been safeguarded and the party style and social conduct have been improved.

In the process of developing the above-mentioned work discipline inspection commissions at all levels have received and handled 218,000 letters from the masses, received 80,262 visits from the masses, investigated and dealt with 28,170 malfeasant cases committed by party members and 17,550 people were given disciplinary warning, thus maintaining the seriousness of the party discipline. At the same time, discipline inspection organs of various levels have been established and improved, ideological and professional construction has been strengthened and discipline inspection cadres have been trained.

Over the past 4 years or so, thanks to the efforts of the whole party, a remarkable improvement has been made in the party style across the province. However, a fundamental turn for the better has not yet been achieved. Impurities in ideology, style and organization still exist within the party and some party members and cadres still engage in malpractices and malfeasance. What merits our special attention is that some party organizations and party and government leading cadres lack understanding of the important significance of rectifying the party style, pay no attention to this work and fail to assume responsibility in this regard. Some are sick and weak, some are afraid of getting into trouble and some dare not to struggle against and handle evil trends because they are not clean themselves. A few people go so far as to connive, support, shield and protect evildoers and go along with them in their evil deeds. This will seriously hinder the fundamental improvement in the party style and thus should be solved conscientiously. The work of discipline inspection departments at all levels have not been well developed, some have failed to support CPC committees to grasp the party style, some have failed to investigate and research new situations and new problems in the new stage and some have been weak in fighting capacity. At present, the situation of discipline inspection organs and ranks is unsuitable for the arduous tasks assigned to them. All these problems should be solved.

2. Over the past 4 years and more, party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels have accumulated some experiences in rectifying party style and strictly enforcing party discipline. The provincial party committee held a meeting to exchange experiences in party style rectification last August. Since the 12th Party Congress, all localities have enriched and developed these experiences in the course of creating a new situation in discipline inspection work. The basic experiences in party style rectification and strict party discipline enforcement of the entire province are as follows:

1) Institute the Responsibility System in Attending to Party Style and Arouse the Whole Party To Grasp It

Party style is a matter concerning all fields and spheres. As an important task of the whole party, party style rectification can be successfully carried out only when party committees take the responsibility and when the whole party attends to it. To achieve this, we should first enhance our understanding and, on this basis, apply party style rectification responsibility system to party committees at all levels and to every leading cadre. Since 1981, the provincial party committee has on many occasions called on leading bodies at all levels to establish the party style rectification responsibility system. It called

on No 1 and No 2 leaders of party committees to attend to the work personally, called on secretaries in charge to work out specific measures to attend to it and called on other members of the leading bodies to attend to the work on their own fronts. It called on all departments to improve the party style of their own departments and their subordinate units and called on every level to be responsible for its immediate lower level. If a locality or a department has done a poor job in party style rectification, the No 1 leader of its party committee should be the first to be held accountable. The provincial party committee also set forth a demand explicitly that the No 1 leaders should be criticized and educated if no results have been achieved in 2 or 3 years and their ability to shoulder the heavy task will be reconsidered. In line with the demand of the provincial party committee, all party committees and discipline inspection commissions have gradually improved the responsibility system in attending to party style, stipulated some regulations for implementing the system and strengthened supervision over and inspection of No 1 and No 2 leaders. The regulations are: 1) conducting large-scale party style inspection, 2) delivering regular reports on party style rectification, 3) conducting appraisal and 4) meting out strict rewards and punishments and regarding the results of party style rectification as an important item in the evaluation of cadres and as an important basis on which to promote them. Those who did a good job in improving party style have been commended and rewarded, those who did a poor job have been criticized and educated and those with serious problems have been held accountable and helped to correct their problems. By doing so, all party committees, departments and leading cadres have enhanced their sense of responsibility and urgency and their awareness in improving the party style and achieving a fundamental turn for the better in the party style at an early date, have put this work high in their agenda, conducted regular discussions and study and frequently inspected the work to make arrangements for it. Many leading cadres have personally conducted investigations and study, mobilized forces, given lectures at party classes, investigated major and appalling cases and removed the obstacles to the work. An initial new situation in which the whole party participates in comprehensively improving the party style in the whole province has taken shape. As has been proved in practice, the party style rectification responsibility system which requires the whole party to take part is the most effective measure to improve party style.

2) Starting From Leading Organs and Leading Cadres, Each Level Should Lead Its Immediate Lower Level

As organizers and leaders in building the socialist material and spiritual civilizations, leading cadres at all levels of the party have great influence, deciding by their ideological awareness, party spirit and workstyle, to the party's cause and to the party's prestige among the masses. Party style rectification should be started from leading organs and leading cadres. It will be of decisive significance in achieving a fundamental turn for the better in the party style at an early date to first enhance the understanding of leading organs and leading cadres, clarify their thinking and solve the problems among them. Over the past few years, all localities, when rectifying the party style, have placed the emphasis on leading organs and leading cadres, particularly

those at and above the county level. Whenever a problem was solved or an unhealthy trend was checked, members of leading bodies at and above the county level would first sit for democratic life meetings, conducted small-scale rectification and examined themselves to correct mistakes. A demand on lower levels should be the demand on themselves first and a taboo to lower levels should be the taboo to themselves first. In this way, party members and cadres, particularly leading cadres at all levels, will be able to effectively take the lead in clarifying and correcting their own problems, to change the situation in which party style rectification is carried out in lower but not higher levels and to perform their function of leading lower levels to correct unhealthy trends. With their own problems solved, leading organs and leading cadres will be able to fully play their role as exemplars and lead the lower levels. When leading cadres are clean themselves, they will become bold in attending to the work and leading lower levels, thus accelerating the improvement of the party style.

b) Adopt the 'Accumulative-Type' Method To Solve Problems One by One

Unhealthy tendencies involve many spheres and the situations are complicated. To correct unhealthy tendencies, we must attend to problems which arouse the strong reactions from the masses within a period of time, mobilize the efforts from all quarters to solve problems one by one and to correct them in a down-to-earth manner. Only by doing so, can we advance steadily, accumulate small achievements to form big ones and gradually achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party style. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee have personally summed up and popularized this experience and named it a "accumulative-typed" method. By doing so, we can concentrate our attention on one objective and the party committees can include this work in their agenda, map out unified plans in line with the central tasks, and mobilize the whole party to participate in correcting unhealthy tendencies. We can build up a momentum, shape powerful public opinion, mobilize the masses to struggle against unhealthy tendencies, and impel the problem persons to take the initiative in checking and correcting their mistakes and to achieve pronounced achievements within a short period of time so that the vast numbers of party members, cadres and the masses can witness improvements in party style from practical matters, thus enhancing their confidence in correcting party style and checking unhealthy tendencies. We must formulate specific policies in line with local conditions so that the people can have regulations to follow and law to abide by, can solve their lingering and unresolved problems and change the situation in which problems are not handled strictly and corrected thoroughly--such as "settling a matter by leading it unsettled" or by saying "no next time," so as to achieve the goal of solving problems checking unhealthy tendencies and promoting unceasing improvements in party style.

c) Strengthen Ideological Education and Exert Efforts To Formulate Radical Measures

Poor party style is a comprehensive reflection of party members' poor political consciousness. A fundamental issue to improve party style is to educate party members to enhance their political consciousness and strengthen their party spirit. In the course of party rectification, we must adhere to the principle

of allowing education to play a dominant role and prevention to play a supplementary role, strengthen the education on party spirit, party style and party discipline among party members and exert strenuous efforts to enhance the quality of party members. First, we must strengthen education on the basic theories of Marxist-Leninist-Mao Zedong Thought, on communism, collectivism and patriotism, on the party's line, principles and policies, and on the party's law and regulations and fine traditions. We must rotationally train party members in party schools and training courses in a planned and step-to-step manner so as to enable them to foster a firm communist conviction and an ideology of wholeheartedly serving the people, to heighten party spirit and to raise their initiative in implementing the party's line, principles and policies and in observing law and discipline. Second, we must watch for symptoms of unhealthy tendencies and conduct education in this regard. Centering on the party's central tasks, we must take timely measures, set forth demands and formulate some specific stipulations to prevent symptoms of unhealthy tendencies and problems that may occur so as to solve problems and to nip them in the bud. Third, we must intensify education on guarding against corrosive influence. While dealing blows to economic criminals, we must conduct anti-corruption education, closely integrate dealing blows and universal education and conduct education throughout the struggle so as to enable the broad masses of party members and cadres to improve their ability to resist corrosive influence and degeneration, to persist in proletarian ideology and stand, to oppose bourgeois ideology and action, to remain firm and pure in storms and stress and to maintain communist purity. Fourth, we must strengthen education among leading cadres. Leaders are educators, therefore, leaders must be educated first. They must serve as examples and match their words with deeds so as to educate other people and to achieve better results in this regard. Fifth, we must combine ideological education with strict discipline. In rectifying party style, we must stress positive education. Of course, it will be impossible to solve problems only by conducting education in the expense of strict implementation of party discipline. We must integrate ideological education and discipline so as to prevent possible trouble and to achieve better results in educating party members, safeguarding party discipline and correcting party style.

b) Use Positive and Negative Examples To Promote Party Style Rectification

Typical examples are most persuasive. Making good use of positive and negative examples, we can utilize vivid and specific cases to advocate punishments for the bad and commendation for the good and elimination of the evil trends and support for the healthy trends, thus promoting the improvement of the party style. This is an effective method to promote party style rectification. Acting according to the demand of the provincial party committee, party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels have vigorously commended the units and individuals advanced in improving the party style. They have conducted extensive activities to evaluate and select fine party members and party branches and have given timely publicity to and commended the deeds of carrying forward the party's fine traditions. Party committees at and above the county level have held meetings to exchange experiences in party

style rectification, commended advanced representatives who did a good job in the rectification and fostered, with a clear-cut stand, a group of advanced individuals and units who dared to check and struggle against unhealthy trends and strived to improve the party style. Last year, the provincial party committee commended 83 advanced units and 164 advanced individuals. Another 5,515 advanced units and 24,367 advanced individuals were commended by various localities. These advanced units and individuals, in their specific fields, have set themselves as examples for the masses of party members and cadres and have created a new atmosphere of learning from the advanced and improving the party style. At the same time, in line with the provincial party committee's plan for handling three to five major and appalling cases a year, party committees and discipline inspection commissions at and above the county level have selected some typical cases which could serve as an education for all to handle publicly, thus attacking evil atmospheres and unhealthy trends. In the past few years, the province has publicly handled 13 major and appalling cases such as those of Wang Shouxin, Zhang Bin, Jiang Shiyou, Yao Wenfa and Zhang Jiwei. Party member-cadres have been organized to hold discussions in line with actual conditions, draw lessons from the cases and solve problems. This has made a great impact on the province and the goal of handling one case to educate a large area and to check an unhealthy trend was achieved.

3. The party style of a ruling party is a matter concerning its life and death. The 12th Party Congress called on the whole party to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in the party style in 5 years. This is a central task for the party's discipline inspection work for some time to come. The whole party should participate in it and take comprehensive measures to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in the party style at an early date. For this purpose, we offer the following suggestions.

1) Successfully Educate Party Members on Party Spirit, Party Style and Party Discipline

The party Central Committee decided that an education with the new party Constitution as the main content should be conducted in the whole party in the next few years. Party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels should make this task a success in line with the demand of the party Central Committee. Through the education, we should enable the masses of party members to bear firmly in mind the three basic requirements, the basic qualifications for party members and party member-cadres and the party's organizational leading principles and its discipline stated in the General Charter of the party constitution, to enable them to foster the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly and the idea of realizing communism and strengthen their sense of organization and discipline, and enable them to implement, of their own accord, the party's line, principles and policies, act as examples in various fields of work and in the struggle against all unhealthy trends and be qualified Communist Party members and qualified party member-cadres. The education should be carried out in close connection with reality and be conducted with correct methods with the results stressed, so that party members can correct their mistakes in the course of study, and formalism and perfunctoriness can be prevented.

2) Resolutely Safeguard the Party's Political Discipline

Safeguarding the party's political discipline and ensuring that the whole party acts in unison with the Central Committee politically are a matter of prime importance to fundamentally improving the party style. In our efforts to rectify party style and strictly enforce party discipline, grasping this matter means that we have grasped the basic and crucial point, and neglecting this matter means that we have been seriously derelict of duty. Party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels should give first priority to safeguarding political discipline in their efforts to rectify party style. Conscientiously investigate the situation of party organizations and party members in implementing the party's line, principles, policies and resolutions, strictly handle those persons who overtly agree but covertly oppose and refuse to implement the line, principles, and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, those who regard the units they are in charge of as their own "territories," those who work perfunctorily, and shift their responsibility onto others, while implementing the party's resolutions and directives, and those who passively resist the party's directives, pay no attention to the overall situation, and persist in their own way. At present, we must pay special attention to promoting and ensuring a smooth progress of reform, conscientiously investigate, and strictly deal with all actions that disrupt and sabotage reform, and resolutely check the unhealthy tendencies of arbitrarily raising prices, and collecting fees so as to concentrate financial and material resources on key projects and to guarantee a steady growth of the national economy. Resolute efforts must be made to eliminate the erroneous "leftist" ideology, combat the tendency of bourgeois liberalization, unify thinking, and act in unison so as to ensure the implementation of the line, principles, and policies defined by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the guidelines of the 12th National Party Congress.

3. Deeply Struggle Against Criminal Activities in the Economic Sphere

Struggling against criminal activities in the economic sphere and strictly punishing criminals who seriously disrupt the economy is the party's protracted combat task. This struggle, good or bad, will affect the success or failure of the socialist modernization, the prosperity and decline of the country, the fundamental improvements in party style, and the long maintenance of good party style. The party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels should earnestly analyze the trend of development of the current struggle and the existing problems and strengthen leadership. Efforts must be made to overcome a slack mood and war-weariness, foster the ideology of fighting protractedly, give different instructions, and attend to backward units and weak links. We must reinforce and stabilize the contingents responsible for handling criminal cases, attend to investigating and completing cases, raise the level of handling cases, carry out in-depth anticorruption education, strengthen the ability of party members in combating capitalist corrosive ideology, maintain communist purity, conscientiously sum up experience and lessons, establish and improve regulations and systems, and plug up loopholes.

1. Continue To Relentlessly Check Unhealthy Tendencies Which Seriously Harm the Interests of the State and the People

Relentlessly checking unhealthy tendencies that arouse a strong reaction from the masses and bring great harm to the people is of direct and great significance in enhancing the fighting spirit and confidence of the masses and in achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party style as soon as possible. The party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels must conscientiously analyze the unhealthy tendencies in their own localities and departments, grasp prominent problems and correct them one by one in the order of priority. We must attach importance to consolidating our achievements and guard against the restoration of unhealthy tendencies which have already been checked. In regard to problems which have been sorted out and discovered, we must resolutely correct and handle them in line with party discipline. Those who should be punished must be punished and by no means should we shield them or treat them leniently. At present, in line with the unified plans of the provincial CPC committee, we must check and correct three unhealthy tendencies, including seeking special privilege in distributing houses and in arranging jobs for relatives and one's children, "establishing special relations with relevant units," and abusing one's position and power to "create difficulties for others." Correcting these three unhealthy tendencies is a practical step for further improving the party style across the province as well as a step to prepare for party rectification. This work is pressing and calls for a better job and a strong sense of policy. It is a rigid battle and therefore, we must carry it out resolutely, rapidly, and in a down-to-earth manner.

2. Actively Cooperate With Relevant Departments and Do a Good Job in Party Rectification

The CPC Central Committee decided to carry out an overall party rectification during this autumn-winter period. This is a radical measure for achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party style. At present, the whole party and the people across the country are paying attention to and place hope in this party rectification. Discipline inspection commissions at all levels should actively attend to party rectification work under the unified leadership of CPC committees and actually ensure the quality of this work in line with the demands of the 12th Party Congress and the new Constitution. All the units which have already carried out party rectification must effect a fundamental turn for the better in their party style. This should be regarded as an important sign for measuring success or failure in rectifying the party style. In the course of rectifying party style, efforts should be made to conduct investigation and research in cooperation with the departments concerned and clearly understand the problems of party style and the situation of party organizations. It is also necessary to conscientiously check unhealthy trends, conduct education on party spirit, style, and discipline among party members, draw a clear line of demarcation among various policies, give organizational treatment to party members who have committed mistakes, attend to checking party rectification work, and support CPC committees to guarantee the quality of party rectification work. At the same time units which have already concluded their party rectification work should pay attention to consolidating their work so as to keep a good party style for a long time.

6) Constantly Strengthen the Building of Discipline Inspection Departments

The 12th Party Congress put forward many new regulations on the position, power, function, and organizational structure of discipline inspection commissions, entrusted important tasks to discipline inspection departments, and set out still higher demands on them. To meet the needs of the work and fulfill the tasks put forward by the 12th Party Congress, it is necessary to strengthen the building of discipline inspection departments from all fields. In line with the demands of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the provincial CPC committee, it is necessary to establish and improve the discipline inspection organs in the course of carrying out organizational reforms, increase the number of cadres, and staff the leading bodies in accordance with the demand of making the ranks of the cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent. The "five-category people" and people who are unsuitable for doing discipline inspection work should be resolutely dismissed. CPC committees at all levels should strengthen their leadership over discipline inspection departments, expeditiously discuss and research the problems and cases reported by discipline inspection departments, help solve their problems and obstructions, and give appropriate preferential treatment and convenience to them. CPC committees at all levels should encourage, support, and voluntarily accept supervision from the equal level discipline inspection department within the limits permitted by the party Constitution. The cases of threatening, creating difficulties and retaliating discipline inspection cadres should be investigated in a timely manner and be seriously dealt with. Discipline inspection departments at all levels should strengthen the ideological, workstyle, and professional construction, conduct education and training among cadres in a planned way, step by step, organize cadres to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," make efforts to understand the basic ideology of building a socialism imbued with the Chinese characteristic, study various principles and policies of the party and the laws and decrees of the state in line with the reality, and constantly raise the ideological, theoretical, policy, and professional levels. Discipline inspection departments at all levels should also investigate and research new situations and new problems with the spirit of reform, strengthen the guidance for inspection and continually improve the work methods and work style. Discipline inspection departments should also carry forward the spirit of being responsible for the party and the people, seek truth from facts, adhere to principles, and depend on the masses to wage resolute struggle against all malpractices and malfeasanances.

At present, the political and economic situations across the country and the province are excellent and the large number of masses inside and outside the party are earnestly looking forward to an earlier and fundamental turn for the better in our party style. Discipline inspection departments at all levels and all discipline inspection cadres should, under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee, be modest and prudent, unite as one with all comrades of the party and make concerted efforts to effect a fundamental turn for the better in party style as soon as possible.

CSO: 4005/1127

NORTHEAST REGION

REPORT ON LIAONING PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL WORK CONFERENCE

Conference Opens

SK140552 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Excerpts] The Liaoning provincial educational work conference sponsored by the provincial CPC committee opened in Shenyang today. Li Tieying, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a report entitled: "Accelerate Educational Development and Serve the Two Civilizations" at this morning's conference.

Attending the conference were secretaries of various cities and prefectures, propaganda, science and education departments, directors of educational bureaus, secretaries of city and county neighborhood committees, party committee secretaries of colleges and universities, and leading comrades of relevant provincial departments, totaling more than 300 persons. Dai Suli and Quan Shuren, secretaries of the provincial CPC committee; Shen Xianhui, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee; Zhao Shi, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, and Zhang Zhiyuan and Liu Yiyun, deputy governors, attended the conference.

The report of Comrade Li Tieying is in five parts. The first part is a basic analysis of our province's educational work. The report states: Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our province's education front has implemented the line, principles, and policies of the CPC Central Committee and done a lot of work in restoring order out of chaos and in eliminating the leftist influence and scored marked improvements. Conditions for both teaching and learning have improved somewhat. We have actively and steadily reformed the structure of secondary education and have made progress in the reform of higher education. The unitary way of running schools in the past has been changed into various forms of running schools. Education for staff members and workers and part-time education for peasants have also greatly developed. Provincial education work has embarked on a sound path of steady growth.

In the second part of his report, Comrade Li Tieying expounded on the status and role of education in the course of building material and spiritual civilizations.

In the third part, Li Tieying talked about several issues on educational reform and development. The report states: We must establish a perfect normal educational system. The most important issue of educational development is the professional competence of teachers. A poor professional competence of teachers will affect the teaching quality. We must concentrate human, financial, and material resources on accelerating the development of normal education. In the next few years, we must annually assign college graduates to work in normal schools at all levels and adopt all methods to mobilize some university teachers to teach in teacher training schools. In addition, we may also employ teachers from society and other provinces. In the next 2 years, while recruiting urban workers for enterprises and establishments, regardless of permanent or contract workers, we must ensure that they have certificates proving that they have completed a junior middle school course or they have been studied in such course or other certificates of professional technical training. All state and collectively owned units, while recruiting cadres and technical workers, must give priority to selecting them from among the best graduates from vocational senior middle schools and vocational technical schools. Those who have failed in the examination are not allowed to be promoted to technical posts.

In the fourth part of his report, Comrade Li Tieying talked about the issues of the allocation of investment in education and [word indistinct]. He pointed out that it is necessary to adopt the policy of walking on two legs and increase investment in education.

In the fifth part, he touched on strengthening leadership over educational work.

Comrade Shen Xianhui, presided over this morning's conference.

Conference Ends

SEP11-44 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] According to our reporters, the education work conference sponsored by the provincial CPC committee successfully concluded this afternoon. During the conference, participants discussed issues concerning major tasks and undertakings on accelerating the development of the province's educational undertakings. They also discussed the decision adopted by the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government in regard to strengthening education work and the province's program for training experts. The participants further straightened their guiding ideology of conducting education and upgraded their understanding on the strategic position of education.

At the closing ceremony of the conference, Comrade Dai Suli, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a speech in which he stressed: The entire party should attach great importance to education work. He stated: Leading comrades of the party committees at all levels should grasp education work as they did in the economy work. They should strategically emphasize education work as they did in agriculture, energy resources, and transportation works.

He stated: What we have now stressed is that the first and second leading personnel of the party committees at all levels should be in charge of education and that the phenomenon of concentrating efforts on the economy and paying no attention to education will no longer exist. Efforts should be made to truly place education work on the important schedule of the party committees and governments at all levels, which should hold three or four discussions on education each year. Educational undertakings are not only carried out by education departments. The party committees at all levels should organize all industries and trades to actively support education and to vigorously engage in educational undertakings. In strengthening leadership over education work, though the party committees should concentrate on leadership over education principles and policies, they should also pay attention to earnestly dealing with practical questions. While inspecting work in grassroots units, the first and second leading personnel of the party committees at all levels should look into schools. They should by no means neglect education by regarding it as a short-term task. They should listen to briefings made by schools, should be clear about the schools' situation, and should help schools solve their practical questions.

In his speech, Comrade Dai Suli also stressed that efforts should be made to upgrade education quality. He stated: Education work is to train able persons. Our demands are to produce many talents, to quickly produce talents, to produce best talents, and to refrain from training persons in a rough and slipshod way. At present, special attention should be paid to conducting basic education among middle and primary schools. To ensure education quality, it is first necessary to select sensible persons in charge of schools. In particular, those who cannot teach are unqualified to be principals of middle and primary schools. Efforts should be made to strictly enforce the management system and to guarantee education quality. The key to upgrading education quality lies in upgrading the quality of teachers' contingent. It is necessary to upgrade their political and professional quality. We should do a good job in operating normal schools at all levels and also in conducting the on-the-job training of teachers. Various higher institutions should take the training work of teachers as their own duty.

In his speech, Comrade Dai Suli also referred to paying attention to investment in education. He stated: Achieving success in education must depend on funds for investment. This is an inevitable material condition. Over the past few years, our province's fulfillment in revenue plans has not been good enough. However, the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government still decided to increase 20 million yuan of education funds. The decision means that the annually increased rate of education expenses will be over that of the total financial expenditures, showing a yearly average increase of at least 6 percent. In addition, they will appropriate specialized funds. These provisions are commendable. We are convinced that, along with the turn for the better in revenues, the authorities will certainly offer more funds for education. In solving the difficulties of education funds, it is necessary to adopt multiple

measures that may have the state providing some, local governments offering some, enterprises appropriating some from their retained profits, collectives voluntarily furnishing subsidies, and masses saving some. As to education investment, attention should be paid to doing a good job in managing and utilizing investment and in raising its results.

Concluding his speech, Comrade Dai Suli referred to the work of strengthening ideological and political education among schools.

CSO: 4005/1127

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

JILIN DELEGATION IN DPRK--At the invitation of the North Hamgyong Provincial WPK Committee of the DPRK and after successfully winding up its friendly visits to the North Hamgyong Province, the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee delegation, headed by Qiang Xiaochu, member of the CPC Central Committee and first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and with deputy head (Gao Dezhan), alternate member of the CPC Central Committee, member of the provincial CPC committee and deputy governor, returned to Changchun on 11 August. During its visits to the North Hamgyong Province, the delegation was warmly welcomed by the provincial WPK committee and the people there. Cho Se-ung, responsible secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial WPK committee, met and entertained all comrades of the delegation. The delegation also visited Hoeryong, Hamhung, and Sinpo. They visited factories, cooperative farms and schools. They were warmly received wherever they went. They were also invited to visit Pyongyang and Kaesong. On 2 August, great leader of the DPRK people Chairman Kim Il-song personally met and feted the delegation. Secretary of the provincial CPC committee, Gao Di deputy governor (Liu Shulin) and responsible comrades of relevant departments welcomed them at the railway station as they arrived in Changchun. [Text] [SK120430 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Aug 83]

CSO: 4005/1127

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU PROVINCIAL WOMEN'S CONGRESS ENDS 1 AUGUST

HK030658 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Summary] After satisfactorily fulfilling its various tasks, the seventh Gansu provincial Women's congress ended yesterday afternoon.

"After ample deliberations and discussions, the meeting elected through democratics means the executive committee of the seventh provincial women's federation and the deputies to the Fifth Chinese Women's National Congress. In the course of the congress, the executive committee of the seventh provincial women's federation held its first meeting to elect its standing committee along with its chairman and vice chairmen. The chairman of the provincial women's federation is (Feng Ruolan) and its vice chairmen are (Liang Shufeng), (Tang Yixuan), (Jiang Yiman), (Zhao Fengxia), and (Wang Ru). The congress approved a decision on commending 1,000 March 8 Red banner individuals and collectives, 1,000 five-good families, and 100 outstanding professional women cadres. The congress issued a written proposal to the people of all nationalities throughout the province and the comrades on various fronts on protecting the legal rights of women and children.

"On the morning of 31 July, Governor Chen Guangyi attended and spoke at the meeting. He said: The primary task confronting us is to remove poverty and become rich. It is necessary to mobilize and organize the broad section of women to make contributions in speedily changing the situation of poverty in Gansu. Attention should be paid to the development of agriculture in order to solve food problems. Vigorous efforts should be made to develop diversified undertakings and local industries in order to accumulate production funds. We should vigorously engage in intellectual reconstruction and exploitation and speed up the construction of energy and communications in order to create conditions for the state to place the focal point of economic construction of energy and communications in order to create conditions for the state to place the focal point of economic construction in the great northwest.

"Governor Cheng Guangyi said: Governments at various levels should attach great importance to, and show great concern for, the interests of women and the healthy growth of children. In economic work, we should pay close attention to the special needs of women and children and make good arrangements for the production of their daily necessities. Efforts should be made to restore and run on a trial basis a number of welfare undertakings for women and children, create conditions for women and children to learn cultural and scientific knowledge, and recruit more women to take part in the work of the governments at various levels and in economic construction."

CSO: 4005/1091

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA: HAO TINGZAO'S CLOSING SPEECH AT PARTY CONGRESS

HK040214 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jul 83 p 1

[Speech by Hao Tingzao [6787 1694 5679] at conclusion of Fifth Ningxia Regional CPC Congress on 22 July]

[Text] Comrades:

Thanks to the close concern of the party central leadership and the joint efforts of all deputies, the Fifth Ningxia Hui Nationality Autonomous Regional CPC Congress has proceeded satisfactorily and successfully, and has fulfilled all tasks on the agenda. Because deputies spoke their minds freely and glowingly, the atmosphere at the meeting was serious and animated. This congress has become a congress of unity, which has mobilized party organizations and party members to create a new situation in Ningxia's socialist modernization drive.

The 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee laid down completely correct political, ideological, and organizational lines; and the 12th CPC National Congress reaffirmed and developed these correct lines. Under the guidance of the party central leadership, through our practice since the last regional party congress, we have more deeply understood the objective laws which govern our socialist construction; our experience has become richer; we have become more conscientious in carrying out the party's line, principles, and policies laid down by the central authorities; and we have strengthened our confidence in and our determination of realizing socialist modernization. Therefore, the fifth regional CPC Congress will bring the modernization drive in our region into a new phase.

Through sufficient democratic deliberation, this congress has unanimously approved the work report delivered by Comrade Li Xuezhi on behalf of the fourth regional party committee, and has adopted a corresponding resolution. The report seriously reviews our work in the past 5 years since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It affirms our achievements, sums up our experience, and studies and lays down our strategic objectives during the new historical period and our tasks for the next 5 years. This provides a major foundation for our future work. So long as we are resolved to carry out reforms, dare to create new things, resolutely implement the party's lines, principles, and policies laid down by the central leadership, and mobilize and

organize party members and the people of all nationalities throughout the region to make painstaking efforts, we will certainly be able to fulfill all the tasks set forth by this congress. This congress has also deliberated and approved the work report submitted by the regional party discipline inspection commission. This report shows us a clear orientation and objective for effectively doing well the party's discipline inspection work and bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in the party's style. We must earnestly carry out the spirit of this report.

In accordance with the principle of making our leading bodies more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent, through sufficient deliberation and democratic election, this congress has given rise to the fifth regional party committee, and has elected the regional party advisory commission and the regional party discipline inspection commission. The fifth regional party committee will act as a firm core of leadership that leads the people of all nationalities throughout the region to conduct socialist modernization construction. The newly formed regional party advisory commission will certainly act as a political assistant and adviser to the regional party committee and will play a role in helping and promoting younger cadres in our revolutionary cause. The new regional party discipline inspection commission will play an important role in overseeing and guaranteeing the enforcement of the party discipline and in straightening out our party's style. The revolution needs unity, and unity is a reliable guarantee for the inevitable victory of our cause. Only when we are united can we have a unified will to effect the cooperation between the new and the old and the succession of the old by the new, and can we effectively enforce party discipline and straighten out party style. It is hoped that all new and old comrades in the three committees will maintain a high degree of political uniformity with the party central leadership, and that they will maintain a modest and prudent attitude in their work, continue to study diligently and work hard, continue to maintain their unity, and under the leadership of the party central authorities, make these committees really united, coordinated, and effective leading organs so as to remarkably fulfill the glorious tasks with which the party and the people have entrusted to them.

Comrades: In the new historical period, our objective is to build Ningxia into a stable and united, prosperous and rich hui autonomous region with developed civilization and democracy. This is a grand and arduous task. During the 5 years from this congress to the next congress, we must lay down a solid foundation for quadrupling the annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century, so this period is vital to the rapid development of the four modernizations in our region. In order to realize a fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation in our region, in our party style, and in the standards of social conduct, party organizations and party members throughout the region must take immediate action to give extensive and intensive publicity to the spirit of this congress and earnestly put it into effect. They should work out concrete measures for fulfilling the tasks set forth by the congress and for realizing the general objective in accordance with actual conditions of various localities, departments, and units. In order to be sober revolutionaries, we must intensify our studies. Party organizations at all levels should earnestly organize their members to study

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the party's line, principles and policies. Cadres at and above the county level should seriously study the three books, namely, the "Collection of Documents Issued Since the Third Plenary Session," the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," and the "Selected Works of Chen Yun." We should constantly conduct education in patriotism, collectivism, socialism, and communism. We should further consolidate and develop the great unity among the people of all nationalities throughout the region. We should encourage all party members, cadres, and the masses to display their initiative and creativity and to make due contributions to socialist modernization with high revolutionary enthusiasm and a sense of responsibility as masters of the state. We firmly believe that, with the correct leadership of the party central authorities, with the support of cadres and the public, and with leading bodies at all levels which are reestablished through the structural reform, we will certainly realize the grand objective of the four modernizations in Ningxia.

The successes of this congress cannot be separated from the advisory role played by the old comrades who are attending the congress. Here, we present our high compliments to these old comrades. During the congress, all the comrades who have worked for it, including those engaged in daily services, general affairs, security, medical care, and in drafting documents, printing, and propaganda, have been working hard day and night to help make the congress a success. Here, on behalf of the presidium of the congress and all deputies, I would like to convey our heartfelt thanks to them.

Now, I declare the successful conclusion of the Fifth Ningxia Hui Nationality Autonomous Regional CPC Congress.

CSO: 4005/1091

NORTHWEST REGION

CONGRESS HEARS DISCIPLINE INSPECTION REPORT

HK030932 Yinchuan NINCXIA RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jul 83 p 1

[Report: "The Fifth Ningxia Regional CPC Congress Listens to Discipline Inspection Reports"]

[Text] The fifth Ningxia Hui Autonomous regional CPC congress yesterday afternoon held a plenary session at the Hongqi theater, and Comrade Wen Li was entrusted by the discipline inspection committee of the autonomous regional CPC committee to make a work report to the congress.

The executive chairmen of the congress yesterday afternoon were Li Yunhe, Wang Yanxin, and Xu Yu.

Comrade Li Yunhe presided over the congress.

In the report, Comrade Wen Li reviewed as well as summed up the main work conditions as well as basic experiences in the past 5 years, and also made suggestions for future work.

The report said that based on the dispositions made by the CPC Central Committee, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, and the autonomous regional CPC committee, the regional discipline inspection committee has in the past 5 years mainly paid attention to the following work: It has corrected the party style, enforced party discipline, and developed the discipline inspection work of the party; upheld political discipline, and politically maintained a high degree of consistency with the CPC Central Committee; actively developed the struggle for attacking serious criminal activities in the economic sphere; received and dealt with a great quantity of letters and visits from the masses, and built close ties between the party and the masses.

The report said that the practice of the past 5 years has enabled us to deeply realize: The importance attached by the party committee is the basic guarantee of the success of discipline inspection work; discipline inspection work must give priority to education and integrate education with the enforcement of party discipline; adhering to the policy of seeking truth from facts and carrying out thoroughgoing investigations and study are the key to making a success of discipline inspection work; and it is necessary to strictly carry out the policy of the party and guarantee the quality of cases handled.

The report said that for the sake of creating a new situation in discipline inspection work and bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party style in our region as quickly as possible, based on the general task determined by the 12th CPC National Congress for the party in the new historical period and in light of actual conditions in our region, it suggests that future discipline inspection work must further strengthen education of party members in party spirit, party style, and party discipline; party committees and discipline inspection committees at various levels must immediately take action and resolutely check various unhealthy tendencies. Apart from paying attention to solving and guarding against the problems of some of the leading members regarding the units under their charge as "feoffs" subjected to their arbitrary control, persisting in doing things their own way, and acting wildly in defiance of the law or public opinion, they must continue to vigorously check three unhealthy tendencies: first is the tendency of illegally seizing farmland, using public funds and materials to build private houses, and occupying more spacious and better houses; second is the tendency of engaging in malpractice for selfish ends, resorting to deception, enrolling workers among their own children and relatives, or changing their "agricultural status to nonagricultural status;" and third is the tendency of violating financial discipline, making unauthorized distribution, engaging in corruption, and misappropriating funds earmarked by the state for supporting the development of underdeveloped areas as well as other funds. At present, it is also necessary to resolutely curb the unhealthy tendencies of indiscriminately raising prices and indiscriminately apportioning expenses and work. Discipline inspection committees at various levels must regard resolutely curbing these two unhealthy tendencies as the focal point of discipline inspection work at present and, together with the departments concerned, conscientiously, firmly, and properly grasp this work. Discipline inspection committees at various levels must play an active role in various reforms and guarantee the smooth progress of the four modernizations; they must amplify the discipline inspection organization and strengthen the building of the discipline inspection contingent.

The report in conclusion said that in the face of the new situation, the broad masses of people both inside and outside the party are earnestly hoping that the discipline inspection work of the party can be further strengthened and that a fundamental turn for the better in party style can be realized as quickly as possible to meet the needs of the new situation in the four modernizations. Party organizations throughout the country and the broad masses of party members, particularly the leading cadres of the party, must, on the basis of integrating theory with practice, acquire a profound understanding of Comrade Chen Yun's scientific thesis "the style of the party in power is a matter of vital importance to the party." They must arouse themselves, make concerted efforts from top to bottom, courageously forge ahead in rectifying the party style and enforcing party discipline, and struggle together to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style as quickly as possible, and to promote the smooth progress of various reforms as well as the four modernizations.

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA: CPC, ADVISORY, INSPECTION GROUPS' NAMELISTS

HK031316 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jul 83 p 1

[Namelists of Ningxia Regional CPC Committee, regional party advisory commission, and regional party discipline inspection commission]

[Text] The namelist of members and alternate members of the Ningxia Regional CPC Committee:

Full members: (in order of number of strokes)

Ma Likai, Ma Qixin, Ma Yingliang, Ma Sizhong, Ma Hongsen, Ma Jiyin, Wang Yining, Wang Ximeng, Wang Guoxiang, Wang Guomei, Wang Shuzhen, Wang Yanxin, Wen Li, Deng Xichen, Shen Xiaozeng, Bai Zhenhua, Liu Yonglian, Liu Guofan, Liu Xueji, Li Xun, Li Chengyu, Li Xuezhi, Li Huihe, Yang Huiyun, Yang Ruizhou, Zhang Lizi, Chen Guanwu, Chen Shulan, Ji Ximing, Zhou Youwen, Zhao Min, Zhao Siying, Hao Tingzao, Jing Xun, Ha Guilian, Gu Ye, Xu Xian, Xu Tianyou, Guo Yongcheng, Cui Guanya, Yan Zhengguo, Hui Lianjie, Hei Boli, Cai Zhulin, Xue Weitang.

Alternate members: (in order of votes achieved)

Li Zhongguang, Xu Shixiang, Wang Hui, Liu Yuejie, Guo Enshan, Ma Guifang, Zhang Shuhua, Wei Xiulan, Yang Xingguo, and Zhao Zhiqiang.

The namelist of members of the Ningxia regional party advisory commission: (in order of number of strokes)

Yu Jian, Ma Tiulun, Wang Ke, Wang Yiqing, Wang Enxiang, Shen Jiansheng, Shi Yulin, Bai Xincal, Feng Dehou, Liu Ren, Liu Qigong, Liu Sixiao, Liu Yinxia, Xu Shangzhi, Bi Bingjian, Yang Ke, Yang Xin, Zhang Xing, Zhang Cheng, Chen Yutian, Hu Bingkun, Yao Chi, Gao Eguang, Tang Jie, Yuan Xinzhai, Cao Guoxin, Jiang Guangdong, Han Wen, Huo Yihe, Xue Hongfu.

Namelist of members of the regional party discipline inspection commission: (in order of stroll numbers of people's name)

Yu Chengjiu, Ma Zhao, Ma Tingrong, Ma Jinju, Ma Shuxiang, Ma Baoshou, Wen Li, Gong Jinsheng, Shi Mingxing, Liu Zhong, Yang Hangsheng, He Dingxuan, Zhang Mingzhong, Jin Guozhang, Zhao Ruocheng, Xu Zhi, Gao Fangju, Gao Shuqing, Mei Qiaohong, Cao Shimou, Qu Yumin, and Fan Fuchang.

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO PRAISES DENG'S WORKS

HK010225 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] The Xinjiang Regional CPC Committee convened a standing committee meeting on 26 July, which demanded that party organizations throughout the region seriously implement the CPC Central Committee circular calling for the whole party to study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and the arrangements made by the Central Propaganda Department, and carry out in-depth study and propaganda of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping."

The meeting held: The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is a brilliant treatise of the period of great historic change, the great program for building socialism with Chinese characteristics, the theoretical basis for formulating the party's line, principles, and policies, and the inheritance and development of Mao Zedong thought. Studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is of great practical and far-reaching historical significance for spontaneously upholding the four basic principles, firmly bringing the understanding of the whole party into harmony with the Marxist line laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee and the 12th Party Congress, victoriously achieving the vast strategic goal put forward by the 12th Party Congress, speeding up the four modernizations in Xinjiang, and promoting all work.

Comrade Wang Enmao made an important speech at the meeting on how to profoundly appreciate the spiritual essence of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and study the book well. He said: Comrade Deng Xiaoping is a proletarian revolutionary of the older generation in our party who has undergone long testing. He has outstanding ability in politics, military affairs, economic work, and diplomatic work. He has extremely rich experience and a very high level of Marxism-Leninism. During the long period of revolutionary war before the liberation of the whole country, and in socialist revolution and construction since the founding of the state, he has made outstanding contributions for the party and people.

He was attacked and persecuted during the cultural revolution. After he came out to work again, he waged resolute struggle against the gang of four. After the gang of four were smashed, he persistently explained and applied Mao Zedong thought in a complete and accurate way. He opposed leftist errors and waged struggle against the two whatevers, and also opposed rightist negation of Mao Zedong thought; he has led the whole people, the whole army, and the people of

all nationalities of the whole country to bring order out of chaos in an all-round way.

Under the guidance of the correct thought of Deng Xiaoping and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee determined afresh the party's ideological, political, and organizational line; the Sixth Plenary Session correctly issued the resolution on a number of questions in the history of the party since the founding of the state, which distinguished in a truth-seeking way major issues of right and wrong in the party's history since the founding of the state, and stressed determining afresh the historical status of Comrade Mao Zedong and upholding and developing Mao Zedong thought; and the 12th Party Congress put forward the great strategic goal of quadrupling total annual industrial and agricultural value by the end of the century, and guided the whole party, the whole army, and the people of all nationalities throughout the whole country to advance victoriously in building the four modernizations.

During this period of historic change, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has demonstrated the breadth of vision of a mature Marxist, the lofty qualities of a communist, and the courage and resourcefulness of a proletarian revolutionary. He has demonstrated his pioneering spirit in seeking truth from facts and daring to reform things and to forge ahead. He is an outstanding leader of our party, who plays the role of steersman and policymaker in the highest leadership core of the party. His brilliant works and lofty qualities will always merit serious study and emulation.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: In studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," we must, first, enhance our level of theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought. It is impossible for a party as large as ours to uphold the four basic principles without a level of Marxist theory. Studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is important for us in enhancing our level of theory and our spontaneity to uphold the four basic principles.

Second, we must enhance spontaneity to carry out the line, principles, and policies laid down since the Third Plenary Session. The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" represents the soul and the ideological basis of the party's line, principles, and policies since the Third Plenary Session. Studying this book is important for us in enhancing spontaneity to implement the line, principles, and policies since the Third Plenary Session and to maintain complete unity with the Central Committee.

Third, we must integrate the principles of Marxism with the concrete practice of China, and build socialism with Chinese characteristics. The party's general task in the new period is to accomplish the four modernizations. The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is the great program for us to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. Studying this book is important for us in victoriously building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Fourth, we must study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" well and do a good job in building our party. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's book has inherited and developed Comrade Mao Zedong's thought on building the party. The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is a powerful ideological weapon for building our party

in the new historical conditions. Studying this book is important for us in building our party well, bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party work style, and building the party into a strong core leading the people of all nationalities throughout the country to carry out the socialist four modernizations drive.

The meeting pointed out: In the current period, the regional CPC committee must get a good grasp of a major affair, and that is, serious study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." The regional CPC committee standing committee is setting up a study group which will hold collective study sessions every Friday afternoon. On the basis of seriously reading the book and profoundly appreciating its spiritual essence, in connection with the reality of our thinking and work, we will review our own careers, sum up experiences and lessons, enhance understanding, and do a good job in our work.

All prefectures, cities, and counties, and all units and departments in the region must organize classes to study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" in light of their practical conditions. Leading cadres at and above county and regimental level must take the lead in study.

The meeting decided: The regional CPC committee will issue a circular to the whole region on studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," demanding that the party committees at all levels tangibly strengthen leadership over this study.

CSO: 4005/1091

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI'S ZHAO HAIFENG ATTENDS POLICE PARADE

HK031319 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Summary] The Qinghai units of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force today held a military review in the Nanmenwai Stadium to mark the 56th anniversary of the founding of the PLA.

At the dress parade, the provincial party and government leaders Zhao Haifeng and Huang Jingbo, accompanied by (Sun Guoqin), commander-in-chief of the units, first reviewed the units and extended a warm salute to all fighters. Then, 18 detachments of officers and men of the armed police units marched in a row in front of rostrum. Following them were squads of soldiers, some with bugles, others riding motorbikes; they were armed with pistols, water-cannons, rifles, and machine-guns. They shouted slogans--heighten our vigilance, defend our motherland, defend the four modernizations and take part in the four modernizations, while marching in front of the rostrum.

Leading comrades of the provincial and Xining City party, government, and military organizations, of the stationed PLA units, and of the provincial CPPCC attended the dress parade.

Governor Huang Jingbo made a speech at the parade. He said: "From the military review, the broad cadres and masses have witnessed the shining image of our armed police units in the new period, have witnessed their excellent militancy and strict discipline, and have witnessed the high morale of our provincial armed police, and the boundless power of the people's democratic dictatorship. We firmly believe that with presence of such armed police units, the social order in our province will certainly effect a fundamental turn for the better within several years." Comrade Huang Jingbo continued: "The party and people hope that you will be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, sum up experiences to add to your achievements, and take the military review as a new starting point so as to build the armed police into a unit which is frightening to the enemy, but is loved by the people."

CSO: 4005/1091

NORTHWEST REGION

ZHAO HAIFENG ATTENDS SUMMER CAMP OPENING

HK030710 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Summary] The opening ceremony of the first scientific and technological summer camp for youth of Qinghai Province was held in the auditorium of the provincial people's government this morning. Divided into several groups, each related to different fields, more than 500 youths interested in science and technology who are participating in this summer camp will visit different places in the province.

"Party and government leaders of the province, including Zhao Haifeng, Huang Jingbo, Huanjiecailang, and Yin Kesheng, and the responsible comrades of the provincial association for science and technology and other departments concerned were present at the opening ceremony to extend their congratulations to the youths interested in science and technology. Zhao Haifeng, provincial CPC committee secretary, delivered an opening speech. Huanjiecailang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and head of the summer camp; and Yin Kesheng, vice governor and honorary head of the geonomy group of the summer camp also addressed the opening ceremony. They urged the vast number of youth to study hard, to raise their level of understanding, and to make their contributions to the national rejuvenation of China and the construction of new Qinghai."

The representative of camp instructors and the representative of campers also delivered speeches at the opening ceremony. Congratulatory telegrams from the association concerned throughout the country and the scientific and technological camps for youth of other provinces were read out at the opening ceremony.

CSO: 4005/1091

- END -

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

Sept. 19, 1983